VOLUME 27.

TRESS GOODS.

Spring and Summer

FIELD,

LEITER & CO.

State & Washington-sts.

Have opened a fresh importation of NOVELTIES in Spring and Summer Dress Goods in all the aew designs and fabrics.

French Printed Jaconeta, Organdies, and Foulards.

Side-bordered Cambries and Jaconeta Jaconeta

ets a new article and very de-

Crapes at 30 cents; former price,

200 pieces of new-styles Pacific Percales, at popular prices.
Plain and Striped Batistes, in the

ntural color.

Dress Linens in all shades, in-luding the VIENNA DIRESS LIN-

EN, which is the shade for the sea-

on, and many other novelties, to

CHILDREN'S CARRIAGES, &c.

CHILDREN'S

Bird Cages, Marbles, Tops, Base Balla, &c., in large variety, at

38, 140 & 142 State-st.

OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

NATIONAL LINE.

NOTICE—This Company takes the risk of theorence (up glod, fat in gold) on each of its steamers, then giving a sages the best receible guarantee for salety and roldsnor of datager at sea. The most southerly rectle has always been adopted by in Company to avoid ies and headlands. To LIVELIPOUL and QUEENSTUWN, from Plora of the Audit of the Company to avoid ies and headlands. To LIVELIPOUL and QUEENSTUWN, from Plora of the Audit of the Company to Audit of Company to the Company to the

NEW YORK TO CARDIFF.

The South Wales & thantic Steamship Company's New Producion, Sull-nowared, Olyde-herill Steamships will said from Pennaylvania Radirond Waner, Jerow Olig: DKITA.

Bob. 7. Feb. 9. Feb

CABIN AND STEERAGE PASSENGERS.
First Cabin, \$15 and \$50 currency. Second Cabin, \$55 art currency. Second Cabin, \$55 currency. Survey. Second Cabin, \$55 currency.

STATE LINE.

J. E. S. A.K.LE, Gen'l West'n Ag't. & Clark-st., Chicago.

ANCHOR LINE.

Trims a west from New York to all parts of Great Brit-tis, ireland, and Omninental Europe. Callif from \$65 ; Frequent from \$30, U. S. currency. Sight drafts at west man. This Line will run five times a west of the in-art. Apply at Company's Offices, S. E. cor. [aSalia and Madison-ets., Chicago, BROTHERS, Agents.

LEATHER AND FINDINGS.

SHOEMAKERS, ATTENTION HENRY H. HEIMERDINGER,

Leather and Findings,

WANTED.

PARTNER Will be admitted, with \$5,000 cash, to desirable first-class business. Particulars are think he had a Tribune Building.

WANTED

A Traveling Life Insurance Agent for Star of Illinois. A fair palary will be paid. Men of professes desired, to work for an eld Company. Ad-there, tilt references, GENERAL AGENCY LIFE IN-URANCE, Tribane office.

BUSINESS CARDS.

W. C. WATTS & CO.

21 Svewn's Huilding, Liverpool, San designments of Provisions, Lard, &c., and exacts or the purpose and sale of same for twinry them or deliver. Advances made on consignments, all information afforded by our friends, Mesers. For Just, Ro. S Williamest, New York.

GLAKEST, corner State,

plat returns I from the East, where he has bought a

st stock, and invites his friends and patrons so give

t cell, also will sail at

BOTTOM PRICES.

TOP BUGGIES. cats, and Harness to them, at Auction, on TUESDA AND LOOK AT IT.

00 Cigars GRO. P. GORE & CO.

Shoes & Slippers

P. GORE & CO., tention of the Trade is called to this sale IGNEE'S SALE LUCTION.

ods, Piece Goods, CLOTHING, mishing Goods, Embroid-Ribbons, and Notions, March W 1974, at 514 a. .... and any it day will be closed FRIDAY, the Mix-E STOCK OF A JOBEER, count styles and hope-ristices of Sansk suds, A Fine Line of Piace Goods, Ous-ag in Black Double, Fancy Castiners Coats, Fants and Vests: and a base

ries, Ribbons, and Notions, LHINGER, New York, Assignos. P. GORR & CO., Assignosers, S and 70 Websah er AUCTION. y, March 26, at 9 1-2071.

40 WORTH OF Second-Hand Furniture, A. BUTTERS & CO.,

8 MADISON-ST., EMPTORY SALE and Unimproved Property. March 25, at 10 1-2 o'clock, accress Boom, im Madison

SIDENCE LOTS. th W. Morgan Park, in Washington oils north of Morgan Street Dope, on and a Parkin Railrood. Three at sale.

W. L. C. S.,

E. Countilles, corner Portland, being let it. VO LOTS, Komuth-st., being Lots 9 and 8. ere in Sec. M. Town M. between Two-A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneurs.

es, Gaiters & Slippers,

, WOOLENS, CLOTHING,

PY AT ENGLEWOOD IODGES & CO.,

rning, March 23, at 10 a. m.,

rivate Sale.

cold Goods of a gentleman's residence on on the West Side, sufficiently of eigenst Hosmood Francis and District Plant Company of the BODGES & CO., 22 West Lake-of-

OD & WILLIAMS.

M CHANGES.

SOLUTION.

RINERSHIP.

The Line of the State of the St

composit,

J. WARD ELLIS & J. H. YOUNG,

KINGSFORD'S Oswego Starch.

Racine College.

AX SALE CERTIFICATES.

# RESS GOODS.

LINEN GOODS.

We have just opened a complete stock of Linen and House keeping Dry Goods, which is now ready for the inspection of the public. From the fact that we intend to devote our entire attention to these goods, making them a SPECIALTY, House keepers can feel assured of finding in our store any article they may require. Our long acquaint

ance with the business, and our connections with European Houses, enables us to offer the

latest novelties at low prices. Ladies are invited to call and

#### examine our stock. CARTER & WARRIN VERGHO, RUHLING & CO.'S, 77 State-st.

CLOTHS SUITINGS, &c. Cloths, Snitings & Cloakings

## FIELD.

LEITER & CO. State & Washington-sts.,

Invite attention to new lines of Fancy Cloakings and Waterproofs; Fancy Cassimeres and Linens for Boys' Wear, ranging from 66c up; a handsome assortment of Eng. and Am. Cassimere in Stripes, Checks, and Broken Plaids; Fancy and Plain Coatings, consisting of Diagonals Baskets, Crepes, Tricots, and Piques; Eng. and Fr. Broadcloths, all colors and prices; and a splendid assortment of Eng. Meltons and Kerseys for Spring and Summer Garments, unusually attractive and remarkably low.

STATE AND WASHINGTON-STS BOOTS AND SHOES.

## NOTICE.

## Bissandripe State of Pennsylvania; State of Louisiana; also of Minnesota; State of Jahann; State of Virginia; Aut of Googla; State of Florida; State of Virginia; Aut of Googla; State of Florida; Christope, State of State of Florida; State of Googla; State of Florida; State of Alphan, Livegood, Louisianderry, &s. State of Virginia and State of Alphan, March E. State of Pennsylvania and State of Alphan and State of Alphan and State of Alphan and Virginia and Company, March 20, State of Virginia and Virginia and State of Alphan and Virginia G.S. RICHARDSON & CO.

to the large assortment of Boots and Shoes now offered by this house, at the lowest prices, to all dealers, both in the city and country, who are laying in their Spring stock. Call and exam-ine their Stock and Prices.

MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.

## SHIRTS, Collars, CUFFS.

WILSON BROS.,

67 4 69 WASHINGTON-ST., CHICAGO, and Pike's Opera House, Fourth-et., Cinciumati. FINANCIAL

CITIZENS' BANK OF CHICAGO, CAPITAL - \$100,000

A general banking business transacted. Collections made. Deposits received. Government bunds bought and sold. Foreign stehangs for talls. We solled accounts from the business public.

H. S. JENIS, From. R. P. NRESEN, Cashier. ROBERT WINTHROP & CO. BANKERS AND BROKERS,

1. If Wallet, New York, exceute orders for STOCKS,

NDS, AND GULD, allow 4 per cent interest on Di-Series, and transact a general Hanking and Brokerage

sizes.

FOR RENT

TO LEASE.

TEMPERANCE.

### A Review of the Crusade in Indiana and Onio.

The Movement at Valparaise, Warsaw, Lima, Findlay, Clyde, Newark, Columbus, The Raid Upon Lothrop-Tom Granger, the Bear-Man.

An Interview with Van Pelt-Dio Lewis at a Prohibition Con-

The Baxter and Adair Liquor Laws -Beadle and Judge Safford.

Mass Meetings of the Various Temperance Societies. Reports from the Movement in

Other Parts of the Country.

BEVIEW OF THE CRUSADE IN IN-From Our Own Correspondent.

Columns, O., March 20, 1874.
Old as the Women's Whisay-War, or crusade

movement, has now become, the question of its success, even in Ohio, has yet to be determined. There are those who believe, with John of

There are those who believe, with John of Gaunt, that

Yolont fires soon burn out themselves;

small showers hat long, but sudden storms are short. It tires bettimes who spurs too fast bettimes;
With eager feeding food doth choice the feeder.

There are many in every town in which it has temporarily succeeded, who firmly believe that the effect of so much excitement will be to leave the country worse off than ever, and presend to find a reaction setting in already. There are others who discover in it a deep significance which they would combat with their last breath. In the sudden disturbance of social economy, the sheeted ghoats of religious intelerance and priestoraft do squeak and gibber, and portents dire are daily observed in the movement. So far, my own observations have been confined to the immediate neighborhood of the temperance flame. I have been peering through the stifling smoke which precedes an outburs of real, or scorching outside the flames. I have not yet viewed the soil over which the red-bot breath of temperance has passed, nor can I assert that it has or has not done its work effectually. The popular wish is father to the popular belief that it has carried away everything. I have no hesitation in saying that the artisation movement is pre-eminently popular. The opposition that exists to it among respectable people is all confined to street-parede.

NORTHERMS INDIANA
has shown no signs of a strong feeling in this movement, and, from the symptoms in about a dozen towns and villages in the neighborhood of the two railroads, the Michigan Southern and Pittsburgh & Fort Wayne, the efforts of the temperance people have not fanned the excitement up to blazing point. So far as I can see, there

Special attention is invited to the large assortment of Boots and Shoes now offered by this honse, at the lowest prices, to all dealers, both in the city and country, who are laying in their Spring stock. Call and examine their Stock and Prices.

The Chicago Daily Tribune.

CHICAGO, MONDAY, MARCH 23, 1874.

have. I happened to follow them in on one cocasion, and witnessed a most

Lambrahle exhibition of fauth. Essence.

Fifteen ladies walsed into the saloon and sat
down, while the crowd outside filed in after
them. The bar-tender made the men remove
their hats, and gave seats to the ladies. One
poor, wretched-looking women, whom I regarded
as the figure-head of the movement, and in
whose ead eves and melancholy expression I read
a story of intemperate husband and children,
stood by the store. A feeble voice opened a
hymn, chosen, probably, with the grotesque idea
of appropriateness which characterizes the
Methodist hymns of the colored breaken, and
commenced, "The water of life is free to all."
Then followed prayer. If a mere human being
may pass judgment on those prayers, he would
condemn them. They were catenably offered to
the Throne of Grace, but flung side rise

AT THE SALOON-REPPER.

"We don't doubt, on Lord! that this wicked
man behind the bar was good and kind once, before he went into this hurriole business, but we
know he isn't now, and cannot be until he gives
it up," was about as mild as any of the reflections upon him. One lady prayed that a stop
should be put to the sale of all liquor throughthe land, —'not the pure, wholesome wine which
Thy Son made by a miracle from water, but the
poisonous stuff sold over the bars of saloons;
whereast 'he bar-tender giggled. Another of
those appropriate hyms chosen for the occasion
ended,
And I must make my peace before

Section of the state of the sta

contain liquer. This much ass been a selected through recourse to law-not to trayers. Their has been a white healt now the embers glow with a utilian red.

If give more prominence to Valparias o because the movement there has

A COLITICAL MINISTICANCE:

because the women ware sugmeered by a elegy-man who is also an editor and a politician; and because it was telement to be an effort to spin a remember of transport sinds after through and a sea this combination of politics with prayers, office-seeking with offerings—that killed all its influence for good, B took the form of personned brings of the seasons. The druggist who amounted his intention of brings the seasons with the more and anaxon they attempted. I asked a very fine dol lady, who is the recognized leader of the movement in Valparaiso, if the was sustion, or coerciou. She replied that "This was the only way to awake public sentiment." She didn't know the law, or saything about the law. All the cared for was the object in view. How to obtain it he was not particular.

Valparaiso's example had

A DETERMINENTIALIZENCE on neighboring towns. In the outlying willages the German prepondershed, and sameled at the movement. Along the line of the road I valided may towns, but failed to find a repetition of these as the capped their observative, but they had come to nothing. Plymouth Ind., is a larger fournative profits the season of the propose of these words and particular.

A DETERMINENTIALIZENCE of any three proposes of the propose of the propose of the experiences. The people were not prepared. There had been temperaces meetings at the tail of the revival, but they had come to nothing. Plymouth Ind., is a larger fournative profits to the surface of the propose of

WASHINGTON.

More About the Investigation of District Affairs.

Falling off in the Receipts from Internal Revenue Sources.

Sanborn Ready to Explain How He Became a Molety Man.

President Grant Denies that He will Veto Any Inflation Measures.

A Positive Statement that Secre tary Richardson Will Soon Resign.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Spendi Disputs to The Chicago Pribuse.

THE INVESTIGATION.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 22.—The investigation now making into the administration of the District Government has never had, in many respects, a parallel. There is distermined purpose apparently on the part of Phose who may suffer from the investigation to builty and browbest, if possible, the Committee so as to secure through fear a verdict of acquittal. This is a fair evidence that they do not expect to come off clear. When a man knows that he is innocent, he does not threaten the Judge and Jury waile his trial is in progress. And yet some of the members of the Committee, possibly all of them, have received threatening warnings of the ponalties that will be visited upon them if they find the District officials guilty. It is just possible that these threats come from indiscrest over-zealous friends of Gov. Slephard and the Board of Paulic Works, but they have come in a shape and manner that have given them some weight and importance with members of the Committee, who are naturally incensed at such cowardly attempts to infinence their action. These

NUMBER 212.

NOTES AND NEWS.

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD. SENATE. WARREDS, D. C., March H.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

to the was then taken on the amendment. Agree to—,112 to 88,—and the bill was passed.

The House then took up the Georgia contest election case. After some debate, and without the coming to a vote, the House adjourned.

THE BOCK ISLAND CONVENTION.

Rection in Junearatic Opposed to the Statisting of the Soca Island Homopia Camal.

Special Disputs to The Origina Tribune.

James Line, Win, March 22.—A large meeting was held last night to consider whether it practical or not to send delegates to the Box Island Cheap Transportation Convention; to I held March 24. Addresses were made by March 14. Addresses were made by March 16.

LANSING, MICH.

ment, and Santo Do

hy He Abandoned the Ber can Party.

m, Who sa

private cause.

It is a little singular that the three most radical of them all should have received most recognition with the exponents of Slavery; white Saward, the natural candidate of the Republican

unner's. War must be sustained above statesmanship. But Re-

This question can best be answered in some parcels of conversation with him, which I put together to make them more compact;
"I saw amongst our friends," said Mr. Sumer, "46 disposition is juggle with Reconstruction as a personal and political accessory. Johnson and Lincoln both wished to use it as a reserved power; others to hasten its consummation in response to a sentiment. It seemed to matter the victory at arms had been a hellow

THE ILLINOIS RAILROAD LAW.

remini, life, new emprication, and manusom which would charge out the spirit of the Bessels, at the colors at the Bessels, at the spirit of the Bessels, at the colors at an independent and popular Bessels, at the colors at independent and popular Bessels, at the colors are independent and popular Bessels, at the printed and the printed and the spirit of the spirit of the Bessels, and the spirit of the Bessels,

Reports on the Printing Fraud-

to Be Considered this Week. Jurisdiction of County Courts.

List of Bills Approved by the Governor. THE PRINTING PRAUDS.

Taxowell, in Jandary, April, and October; 9. Dinon, in Sanuary, April, sity, and Cotober; 9. Vermilion, in January, April, and October; 95. Wabash, in January and suly; 90. White, in February and August; 100. William August; 100. William March, July, September, and November; 102. Williamson, in July and November; 104. Woodford, in February and October.

APPROPRIATIONS.

TIDET OVER THE SUPPLEMENTARY BILL.

APPROPRIATIONS.

FIGHT OVER THE SUPPLIMENTARY BILL.

SO-SEAL DISSIPATE OF THE CRISCALE TWOSENS.

SPRINGTIMED, Ill., March 21.—In a virtuous spasm of industry the Senate had an atternoon session, and ground out several bills on a first and second reading. All went along smoothly until Strepard called up bis

SUPPLIMENTAL APPROPRIATION BILL.

Sanford added an item of \$30,000, or all if necessary, to pay for the expense of publishing the statutes. This is a big victory for Hurd, an, if the Appropriation bill passes, and it contains so many important items that the Democrats dare not defeat it. The laws could be printed under a resolution even, should the special Rurd bill full to pass. Hurd was provided for in this bill. Mr. Sheel attempted to give Hurd \$3,000, but it was forced down to \$6,100 by the combined efforts of the Democrats and a few bolters from party drill. The debate on this bill has EMERICAN BOLD HOLD between Huncheliffs and Steel, Hurd being the cause of contention. Hincheliffs struck out instilly for scotterny, declaring that Hurd did not put in all his time, could not send proof, had been already well paid, and ought not to be pensioned on the State. Steel made declarations just the reverse of this, and high words ran from one to the other without the consent of the Chair. The scent of powder and smell of coffee is very common of late in the Sinate.

APPROPRIATIONS FOR STATE INSTITUTIONS.

Mr. Scanlan tried to get up his bill regulating the soproprisations for State institutions, but, as the House had passed the bill providing for a Superfiner of Charity, it refused to do anything more.

magistrate shell see interest at the research of percentum per annum from the date of the same until satisfied. When Judgment in stered does not anyward, report or verdict, interest shell as computed at the rate aforesaid, from the time when made or rendered to the time of rendering judgment upon the same, and made a part of the judgment.

LIBRARY ASSOCIATIONS.

The Smattl persed the full to allow library associations to sell and transfer real and percental property. This is a Pearla measure.

CUT DOWN.

Paine's bill for the payment of claims for binding the first and second volumes of the Geological report, was passed by the Senate at 7,653. The original claim was between \$11,000 and \$12,000.

thorize the sale of commons; to re-in relation to detention and confine ides; to revise the law fir relation revise the law in relation to ferri-the law in relation to plats.

The Sengte consumed is the law in relation to the law in relation to plats.

The Senate consurred in the House amend-ents to the bill for setting off territors, frot was which ind less attached by county boards hich reads as follows: all for an act to set off from theorporated village certain territory which by the County Board in less formed into a sew town, or part thereof. RECTION 1. Be it engated by the people of the Sia I dituois, represented in the General Assembly, The all cases where a Compressional township his here force been incorporated as a village, under any game for the second in the first state and by action of the

the Times, was taken suddenly and seriously tais morning with some sort of cardiac affects of the heart. He is being properly cared for. UNIVERSITY CHANCELLORSHIP.

WENDELL PHILLIPS.

THE SIERRA SNOW-STORM.

Correspondence of The Chicago Fribuna.

ENTORANT GAR, Placer Co., Cal.,
On the P. C. R. R., March 18, 1874.

I have lived at this point for the last twenty years, and I never before saw such a snow storm in these mountains at this stitude, 5,500 feet, as is now persaline. Our enow at present is 12 feet deep. The mail-train from the Rast, bound to the West, has just arrived, and is blockeded within one-fourth of a mile of town. We can see nothing above the stow but the smakestacks of four engines attached to the train. We have not had any mail from the West for several days.

THE BATTLE-FLAG RESOLUTION.

Luxa, Ill., March 20, 1874.

To the Editor of The Change Tribins:
Sin: While some men are still consuring Mr.
Summer for his bastle-flag resolutions, there is
one view of the master that I have not seen fully
set forth: No matter how loyal the Southern

Death-Leap in a Theatre.

From the New Fort Sun, March 20.

James Sylvester, ohe of the Sylvester brothers, gymnasts, performing in the Thirty-fourth Street Theatre, was killed about 10 o'clock last evening. His final act on the trapeze was to swing with his might, and when he calculated that he had force enough he turned a sometree from the trapeze and caught a rope suspended from the celling in the back part of the antidiorium. Under this rope was stretched a noting to shield the performer from injury in the event of missing the rope, and to protect the audience over whom he takes the flying lean.

Toung Sylvester came out as usual last night, and executed his various feats, until the last grand leap; then he swung himself until he thought that he had gathered sufficient force, and let himself go. But he miscalculated, and swung no far. With tremendous velocity he shot up the rope and struck against the boxes.

873, she again left, and

and that his measure is only \$7 a week. His who, he says, is a young woman of 40, m him to gain possession or his probacty to and now, during 470 loss out of the tree

was postported Shartisy until this morning. Mr. Fuller is engaged in arguing on the point of the heghlity of the Gouselt which tried Mr. Disfley, claiming that as sully four vere engaged when it should have communed of five, the sentence of deposition is rued.

In the instar of Beam & Southell B. E. Starting was appointed Assigned of the entate of Wilkins & Spaiding, under a bound for e. 600.

The Only beginess before fills Court Shturday was the application of Dr. Greet for island under the facility of Dr. Greet for Island under the f

ILLINOIS NEWS ITEMS.

ITALIAN POLI

A Ministerial Crisis-The

Proximate Trans

law imposing an ol-thrown out? I will to the correctness of linghetti assumed

open Sunday revokes the license.

ITALIAN POLITICS. I Hinisterial Crisis—The Rejection of the Obligatory-Education Bill.

Proximate Transformation of the Roman Church.

Are the Protestants Capable of Profit-ing by the Opportunity 7 Important Discussion on the Paper-Cur-

rency---Official Irregularitie

Workings of the Jury-System Exten-sion of Private Enterprises.

unjustifiable, has occurred to the samply. The project of law for the

which it exhibits of regulating everything; second, that gratuitous instruction is not necessarily and absolutely a condition of its obligatory character. It is evident that, in this country at least, if you desire to make education obligatory, it must assuredly be given gratis,—unless, indeed, you are content to heave a tremendous commotion.

Having seen and studied this matter carefully, and having been permitted to watch the "getting up" of this matter, with all the advantages of free access behind the curtain, I pretend to be able to give you some very curious and interesting information. One of the principal characteristics of the Italian Parliament is a strange, and apparently anomalous, sprittude for Parliamentary discipline, in union with an ingradible amount of

the rise." The administration of the civil list in the heart of the Court itself is the subject of severe represention.

Now comes the circular of the Minister of Foreign Affairs upon the subject of the recent construction of the Minister of Foreign Affairs upon the subject of the recent construction of law,—nothing further; but the adrottness of the step is only equaled by its want of good faith, and of that moral logic which has become the "black swas" of the world,—not less of the political than of the private world. We agree with Venosta Venosti, that the Pope is absolutely free in Rome; and that, if necessary, we should even lend him the aid of our carabineers in order that he might excommunicate us at his case. We admit too, that, in his selection of the Cardinals, Pio Nonows subjected to no sent or kind of external pressure. But does it at all follow from this that a conclave would be free? "The law upon the Papal guarantees exists," is the reply of the Quirtmal. "Es, but the Bernagliari are theretoe," will be the scho from Versailles and from Bavaria. People will not understand that, in a time in which everybody wears a mask, the best way of concealing cased is to seas an open front. The true significance of this circular is that, and I defy any serious or well-informed man its gainany me: The intelligent portion of the Vatican carry have at last come to understand that their sole chance of existence lies in a recognitistion, more or less sincers, with Italy. Hence the sudden change in Antonelli, who has always been opposed to the creation of the Cardinals above mentioned. Later, essing a serious of his imprisonment in Rome. Heving given his signal proof of power of freely exercising his will, the road to a gentime reconclination.

The Le Marmore incidence, and the necessity of

comes of more and more importance. The

comes of more and more importance. The restriction of a value assumed a more positive character, and our Laft, as regards chural-matters, will inevitably get the upper hand, and the Vatican will review, and that it is has less the precious opportunity of bettering its condition.

Nevertheless, for the moment, political considerations hold quite a secondary place in the minds of our legislators, wholly absorbed in the minds of our legislators of a veritable political event. There did not prevail, even on the even of Costons and of Lissa, a more profound inquiende. This is readily to be understood. This law is, in fact, a law of finance, and not of administration. It does not so much aim at giving a freeh impulsion to capital as an it does to its concentration, and to invest it with a capacity of perpetual rotation,—rotation having for its pole the treasury, and for its equators the shareholders. The national resources will become its "materibusible" in this country, in which already the concentration of expital is no terriby great. A law which sugments by a million the payer-nirculation, with a sinking-fund of only ton millions, much, of necessity, anarcine

LOCAL MISCELLANY

THE CRIMINAL CODE.

Several weeks ago Tan Thisuna gave an extract of the prominent features of the revised Criminal Code, as it was submitted to the Legislature. Last week it was passed with a few amendments, the more important of which are given—CONSPIRACY.

Under the head of "compiracy" it is provided that if any presons compute to prevent competition in the letting of any contract by the State, or the authorities of any cuty, county, or town, or to induce any persons not to gater into competition, they shall be lable to fine and imprisonment. The next important modification, is in refe

inpo the subject matter of the contrast, or who shall be guilty of willful and corrupt opperation, malrost-sase, or partiality, where no special provision shall have been made for the punishment thereof, chall be fined not exceeding \$10,000, and may be removed from his office, trust, or suppleyment.

That any officer of a lown, village, city, county, or State, who shall be intextented while in discharge of

For the benefit of the railroads the following has been inserted:

If any person shall purchase or receive for allefrom any other person any link, pin, bearing, journal, or other criticle of iron, briss, or other metal which has been manufactured and is used acclusively for rafticad been manufactured and is used acclusively for rafticad

THE COUNTY HOSPITAL.

To the Editor of The Chicago Probane:

Size: The sophistical letter of Mr. Carter H. Harrison, published in your issue of March 20, ought not to be allowed to pass unnoticed. While Mr. Harrison is protesting against being "written an ace "on his own account, let him not "write" a whole community "asses" and expect us to awallow the dose without wincing.

First—I know, and, in my judgment, Mr. Harrison inorws, that the discussion of the hospital question did not commence at the instance nor in the interest of the real estate men, nor has it since been conducted in their interest. As a matter of fork, the discussion has operated rather against than in favor of the real estate man most interested. The primary and only cause of all that has been written and said in favor of a new hospital was and is the simple fact that the old hospital was and is the simple fact that the old hospital was and is the simple fact that the old hospital was and is the simple fact that the old hospital was and is naterly inadequate to meet the demands of the sick poor of Cook County. It would seem, therefore, that Mr. Commissioner Harrison has not had a "long acquaintance" with all of Chicago a "spriphiest imids.

Second—The cost of maintaining patients in a contract of the cost of maintaining patients in a contract of the cost of maintaining patients in a contract of the cost of maintaining patients in a contract of the cost of maintaining patients in a contract of the cost of maintaining patients in a contract of the cost of maintaining patients in a contract of the cost of maintaining patients in a contract of the cost of the cost of maintaining patients in a contract of the cost of the cost of cos

back with a carriage-pole, knocked into sparks by a steam fire-engine, or made the footstool of a crasy horse. In respect of danger to human life, a runnel for vehicles at Madison street would be very had. The existing tunnels are on comparatively unfrequented streets; but Madison street is the great artery between the West and South Sides, and the travel through a tunnel for vehicles would be so great that accidents would occur almost hourly.

Another point in favor of a bridge is the convenience of travelers arriving at and departing from the Pritsburgh depot, and the teaming of heavy marchapdise to and from the feeight-dapot; for, in order to have an easy grade, a vehicle-tunnel would emerge near Jofferson street. In the above cases between three and four blocks of travel would be lost in going directly away from the destination to get into the tunnel. A bridge, with accompanying pedestrian runnels, will accommodate the natural increase of trayel, while a regular river-tunnel would prove too limited in capacity in five years from now, if it did not at the start. A great many people would dodge between the borses heads, on the roadway of the bridge, as they do on the New York ferryyboate and landings; others would eroes over on the upper dock, partly from motives of personal safety and partly to see the

The regular meeting of the Hyde Park Trustees was held at their hall, Saturday afternoon.

Present—Messrs. Barney, Doyle, Gray, Stebbings, and President Cady. bings, and President Cady.

BILLS PAID AND MEMBRID.

The following bills, approved by the Committees, were ordered to be paid: Fred Petersons, engineer's senitant, \$0; John Dillinger, rod.man to sugmeer, \$11; Sam G. Rhoades, Village Engineer, \$165.65; Charles Lynch, Calumet ferryman, \$40; Peter Johnson, two months ferryman, \$40; Peter Johnson, two months ferryman, \$30; C. Greighton, grading Indiana avenue, \$933.58. Total, \$1,200.24.

Eight pay-rolls due laborers for work on improvements, opening outlets, and repairs, wars presented and referred.

The plat of the Marine Company of Chicago's Subdivision of Lois 2 and 10 of Block 1, and Lots 2 and 10 of Block 1, and Lots 2 and 10 of Block 2 of Saitonstall & Bussell's Subdivision of the north 3 of the northeast 3 of the southeast 3 of Sec. 3, 38, 14, was present-

people would dodge between the bornes heads, on the roadway of the bridge, as they do on the New York ferrythosts and isndings; others would cross over on the upper deek partly from motives of personal safety and partly to see the sights of the river, while the tunnels would accommodate the brunt of pedestrian travel for years to come.

As to construction, the tunnels could be built first, allowing the present height to tunnels of the river of the stages of the approaches, and, if necessary, the tunnels could deviate a listle from a straight line around the pier, in the middle of the river, that aupports the bridge. The present bridge can perhaps be repaired to that it will do for vehicles for a few years to some. In this case the expense will not all come at once. The foot-tunnel bridge. The foot-tunnel project his been hereofore cavassed by the Board in regard to other streets, but I think the above combination would furnish a solution for the present difficulty.

Chrickson March 21, 1874. N. M. Faren.

Mr. William Wayman, an old resident of the West Division, died at his home. 120 South Green street, at an early hour pesterday morning. Mr. Wayman has been a resident of the years and cost as shall be assessment, according for the river and the street of a few years to some the streets but I think the above combination would furnish a solution for the present difficulty.

Chrickson March 21, 1874. N. M. Faren.

Mr. William Wayman, an old resident of the West Division, died at his home. 120 South Green street, at an early hour pesterday morning. Mr. Wayman has been a resident of the year and the such part of said expense and cost as shall be assessment, according to the ordinance hereafore adopted, providing for the law of resident of the year and the such part of said expense and cost as shall be parable in ten annual installments, with interests congon attached, payable to order on size for an annual installments with interest at 10 per cent per said by the owner, and the such part of said congent of resident

enoH edi bas coak PARK.

Small Results from Clerical Labor.
It is a frequent cause for regretful remarby elergymen that they are gamerally dustined a witness but small results from their labors. A filmstrative of the fact, we are told this of the Ray. Mr. —, who, on being asked whether hiministry had been attended with supcess, replied "With very little, I grieve to say. A short time

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TO-DAY'S AMUSEMENTS.

POLEY'S THEATRE-Randolph street, between and Labello, Engagement of Jarret & Palmer blanton. 'Dedine.' TREETS THEATRE Madison street, between and State. Engagement of Wybert Reservonces in Walte.

DES TREATES Despisites sirest, between Men ad Washington. Engagement of the Joe Brother, saries Christia's Pantonime Troupe. "The Williams of the Committee of the Williams of puns OPERA-HOUSE Monroe street, between born and State. Artington, Cotton, and Kemble's treis. Minetreley and comicalities. "Barnum's Elephant," "Tips Watch-Dog," etc.

KINGSBURY MUSIC HALL-Clark street, bet DR. KARN'S ANATOMICAL MUSEUM-No. 16

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BUSINESS NOTICES.

## The Chicago Tribune

Monday Morning, March 23, 1874.

found elsewhere, derives its chief interest from the discussions of a paper currency and of com-pulsory education in the Italian Parliament, two subjects which have engrossed a large share of public attention in this State and country ring the same period.

lis was the scene of a fire, yesterday Indianapolis was the scene of a fire, yesterday, described as the most destructive which ever visited the town. It is thought to have been the work of an incendiary. The flames broke out in the business centre, and destroyed some twenty stores, many of which were new. The loss is between \$300,000 and \$400,000.

macli's policy with regard to Ireland has o foreshadowed as lakely to be one of masterly mactivity. He gave his first exhibition of it by refusing to receive a deputation, which cannot to visit him on Saturday to sak for the release of the Penisms. This policy of inactivity, the Specialor thinks, will simply mangurate a period of impatience, embittered by hopelessness and distress.

seident Graut takes notice of a newspape tement that he will veto any measure for lu-ion. He says that he has made no such nark, and is not likely to, as it would properly sented by Congress as an unbecoming by the Executive. In his annual mer age, President Grant leaned towards specie ments, the restoration of which, he said, was true way to give elasticity to the currency; out he promised to approve any measure Co

We print this morning the first of a series of steers on the Temperance Crusade from a special correspondent sept into Indiana and Ohio to describe the Women's War just as he might find some array of dispatches from the seat of was which we have offered the public for six weeks

back.

Two injunctions have been applied for it the United States Circuit Court in New Orleans by the English holders of Louisians bonds partially repudiated by Gov. Kellogg's funding scheme. One is to have the State officers ordered to collect the taxes needed to pay the in-terest of the original bonds at their face value, and the second is to have them forbidden to enforce the Funding bill. Both have been de-nied by Judge Woods, on technical grounds. In giving his decision, the Judge suggested to the ers that they take their suit up to the

The House of Representatives has approved as appropriation which originated in the Committee of the Whole for the relief of the unpaid col-teachers of the District of Columbia. Its by appropriation made hereafter for the Dis-rict. The encuse which the District Govern-ment gives for its shameful neglect of the eachers,—who have received no salary since last argust,—is, that, the School Fund has been ex-

Emperor William stands by Bamarck and Von folike, and against the Reichstag. To the lenerals of the Army sho took him their conlations yesterday, on the occasion of his 7th Bithday, he gave the assurance that he east to maintain the strength of the army, nien, it will be remembered, the German Par-mens wants to reduce. To hold the army at mota is the way, says William, to keep peace of Europe. It looks as if this Aleace-nine acquisition were going to prove a veri-white elephant to the Germans, which it vill be equally ruinous either to keep or give

he Chicago produce markets were generally ager on Saturday, with more doing in grain.

Pork was in fair demand, and a shade ar, closing at \$14.00 cash, and \$14.65 seller.

Lard was quiet and steady, closing at \$28.92½ per 100 hs, cash, and \$8.92½@ ed. Wheat was settire, and 14/014/

lower, at \$4.75@5.80. Cattle and sheep ruled

a solomal scale. A National Bank has been stablished by decree in Madrid, to which is given a monopoly of the issue of bank-notes. All other banks in Spain are made subordinate to it. For these privileges the bank is to advance the Government 125,000,000 pasetas, which is about \$25,000,000 in American gold. These concessions aions bear a striking resemblance to those made by the French Government to John Law, of South-Ses-Bubble notoriety. The same results of exhilaration, dehrium, and relapse may be safely expected, as in that case, and our Illinois Senators are respectfully recommended to observe the progress of the experiment.

The ordinance regulating the Social Evil, which has been prepared by the Joint Commit-tee of the Boards of Health and Police, is to all intents and purposes the License system. It differs from it in no respect, except that, in the place of issuing a formal license, it provides for an informal license, requiring the payment of a certain fee, for which registration and an examination-book are virtually the receipt. The new ordinance is, therefore, open to the same objections as the License system, and what these objections are has already been shown in detail columns of THE TRIBUNE. They are summed up in the unanswerable fact that licensing increases the Evil. The Common Council will, therefore, do very unwisely if they

deance an article on the Northern Pacific Railroad, or, rather, on the newspapers which have criticised that ill-fated enterprise. According to Colfax, these newspapers denounced Congress for making such an enormous grant of land to a Railroad Company, and, afterwards declared that the land was good for nothing There are some lurking inaccuracies in Mr. Col-fax's article which call to mind his famous South-Bend speech on the distribution of Credit Mobilier stock. But, assuming that he has cor-rectly stated the position of the newspapers in mestion, what does it amount to but this: that when the land was supposed to be good, they said the whole people were swindled; and when it was found to be bad, they said the bondholders were swindled? Where is the inconsistency? Mr. Colfar will have to try again.

The Hon. Schuyler Colfax contributes to the

The Senate Finance Committee and the House Committee of Ways and Means will bring the currency question before their respective. Houses to-day, in a somewhat similar shape. The latter have decided to the House to vote under a suspension of the rules whether they will fix the limit of the greenback currency at \$356,000,000, \$332,000,000, or \$400,000,000; according as the reissue of the reserves shall be withdrawn, held at its presen stage, or increased to the whole figure of \$44,000,000. The Senate Committee will report a compromise bill fixing the legal-tender circulation at \$382,000,000.

Congress ought to do, as an importunate creditor once wrote to his debtor, "Something or nothing, and that very quick." There are numberless evidences how business is soffering from suspense. The decrease of the Internal Revenue receipts for the last two weeks to ascribed to the restraints which it places on trade,

The Rev. Dr. Helmer, of the Union Park Congregational church, preached a sermon yester-day on the Congregational system, in which the doctrine of Church independence was strongly enforced. So far as the discourse bore upon the question of the coming Congregational Council, it was unfavorable to its right to claim any jurisdiction over the case of Plymouth trinal sermon on the coming of the Medelah. The character of Abraham was the theme of the Rev. D. Kohler, a Rabbi of one of the Jewish Reform congregations in this city. Dr. Kohler takes a rationalistic view of his subject, and treats Abraham very much as Strayes treated Christ in his Leben Jesu, as mainly a legendary character, but one illustrative of the highest human goodness. The Chicago Bible Society held its thirty-third annivers yesterday. Addresses were delivered by Judge Moore, the Rev. Mr. Bartlett, and Mr. H. G. spafford, and an election of officers was held.

We published, yesterday, a copy of a petition athresed to the President, asking the pardon of Donald McKay, convicted last fall of issuing fraudulent naturalization papers. Without in-dorsing the statements made in the memorial, ve think there will be no objection to the pardon if the President should see fit to grant it. McKay was sentenced to three years' imprisonment, and has been in the Penitentiary since December. We do not apologize for his conduct when we say that it was in keeping with the too general practice that has prevailed for years in this and other places in the country in the issue of naturalization papers. His prompt conviction, and the severe penalty inflicted, has vindicated justice. It has taught all persons, in and out of office, that such an offense is within the reach of the law, and is certain to be followed by the severest penalties. His conviction has taught a lesson and given a warning that will not lose their effect for years to come.
Under all the circumstances, the man has been punished severely, and Executive elemency may now interfere to release him from the remainde of his long sentence without giving any encour

THE INTERESTS OF THE PARTY. "The interests of the party demand it." Given, a place to be filled; this is the formula that fills it. When a man is nominated, care is taken (sometimes) that his private character shall be reasonably good, or that he shall be a Poor Boy, or an American Soldier. "If he has been "found out" too many times, it may interfere with his election,—except in Pennsylvania, or in a Southern State under negro rule, or in the Esser District of Massachusetts. But the average caucus, after being assured that the candidate presented to it has never been in the Penitentiary, asks only, "Is he in full sympathy with the party?" and then yells, "Hurrah for the party?" and then yells, "Hurrah for the patriot, Smith!" and votes for him solidly.

At the end of the War, we found ourselves with a number of non-political questions in regard to currency and taxation on our hands for solution. Common sense would have dictated the sending to Washington of men who had made these themes subjects of special study. But no, we sent there men who had grown gray in partisan politics, who knew nothing of any science of taxation or science of currency, but who were eager to save a country that had already saved itself, and to suppress a rebailion that had been suppressed already. The results of our alsesing Congresses for party the patriot, Smith!" and votes for him solidly.

ment of the great questions of that time. It might have been settled eight years of Through all this time they have been hamped business. The present Congress, chosen to no sort of regard to its views on these points. no sert of regard to its views on these points, naturally has no especial views on them beyond a keen desire to vote about them in a way that will not hinder their re-election. And that is the great puzzle to-day,—they don't know what will be the effect of any particular measure if they pass it. When Ogleshy was before the people in the fall of 1872, nominally for Governor, but really for Senator, was any trouble taken to find out what he thought on the creations he would be called upon to halo on the questions he would be called upon to help decide in the Senate? Not at all. He didn't decide in the Senate? Not at all. He didn't even pretend to know anything about them,— and that is something to his credit. So, likewise, Logan wrapped "the party" bann'r so closely around him that nobody could see that he was so hopelessly ignorant of the A, B, C of financial legislation as he has since proved himself to be. Would it not be as well, hereafter, when we elect men to a body which will have to decide certain definite questions, to find out whether the candidates have any ideas on those ques-tions? Ought "the party" to be an Open Sesame to official power when the party has not one distinctive principle? By expanging half-a-dozen phrases you can read the Cancinnati platform to the average Republican voter and make him believe it was adopted at Philadelphia When party lines are broken through by party leaders, when the Philadelphia platform salls for specie payments, civil-service reform, and no tranking, and Butler, Kelley, Cameron, Morton, Logan, and Ogleeby oppose one or all of these forms, is it not abourd to speak of sending man to Washington because he believes in "the

Some Massachusetts Republicans apprecial this absurdity. The Boston Advertise boldly appeals to the Legislature to cast saids party lerations and elect Charles Francis Adams and the Globe says : "Let us have a selection based alone on the worthiness and fitness of the candidate." It remains to be seen whether Massachusetts will honor herself by honoring an Massachusetts will beam increase of post-independent statesman, or whether she will again take up the shibboleth of "The Party." The party in Massachusette means Butlerism. The election of Boutwell was as distinctly a But-ler victory as the appointment of Simmons, and the election of Dawes will be an event pointing with uperring certality to the nomin Butler for Governor next year.

MR. BUELL ON THE CURRENCY. As we have stated in a previous article, Mr. James Buell, of New York, President of the Importer's & Trader's National Bank of that city, at the invitation of the House Committee on Banking appeared before them and gave certain testimony, which deserves more attention than it has received. Mr. Buell is an advocate of a return to specie payments; but he seems to think that such a return is hardly practicable in our present circumstances, and that, therefore, all that is incumbent on the country is to pre-pare for it as best it may. He points out bow, n his opinion, tills may be effected without any inconvenience to commercial interests. His method may be summed up in a few words. He would return to specie payments through the avenues of free banking and "practical re-demption." By free banking he understands the organization, with the approbation of the Comp-troller of the Currency, of banks with a capital of not less than \$50,000, in towns where the population is not less than 6,000; these banks to redeem these notes at their own counters as well as at the centres, at pac—greenbacks to be decreased as National-Bank notes increase, untidecreased as National-Bank notes increase, unti-they (the greenlacks) are reduced to \$300,000, 000. Whatever may be said of any other system of free banking under our National-Bank act, Mr. Buell thinks that the less Government has to do with banking, the better; that the sooner it goes out of the business entirely, the better; that, at precent, it should at least let banks manage redemption for themselves, and not assume that duty itself. He thinks that, on the system of free-banking proposed by him, it would take four or five years to contract the legal tenders \$100,000,000. The effect of this contraction would be to render legal-tenders a little more valuable than the notes of National Banks, and to make it the interest of banks, therefore, to assort and present the latter for redemption. When the voume of legal-tenders was reduced to \$300,000,000, specie resumption would be possible, and bank notes might be assued to any extent, provided only their redemption was secured. It will be noticed that Mr. Buell does not advise contraction of the whole volume of currency, but only of the legal-tenders, thus raising their value as compared with the National-Bank notes, and making it an object to redsem. Once reduced to this extent, Government could take up every greenback in the country will \$500,000,000 coin. It has generally from \$50,-000,000 to \$75,000,000 coin on hand, which Mr. Buell calculates might be increased to \$150,000,000 before the National-Bank system will have expanded \$100,000,000, and, of course absorbed the greenbacks to the extent of \$100,000,000. Government might begin specie resumption at this point, the effect of which would be to bring all the coin in the country into circulation, and increase the volume of the currency by so much more. Even now, in New York, Kanonal-Bank notes cannot be used in paying Cleaning-House debts, and, as they cannot be counted as a reserve, they become re-dundant, and the banks sometimes decline to re-ceive them on deposit. An outlet is sought for them in Cincinnati, Chicago, etc., where they

are distributed and come back again.

One of the effects of redemption of National Bank notes by the banks at their own counters would be to absorb their reserves, and relieve them of the necessity of keeping them at the centres where they are required to redeem by the law as it now stands. Mr. Bueil thinks that, if the National-Bank notes could be reduced one-fourth of 1 per cent below parthey would be re-learned fast enough when not wanted for commerce. It would be impolitive to discontinue the redemption at centres, however. Were this latter species of redemption discontinued the National-Bank notes would lose their national character; they would be at a large discount; a discount which would be measured by distance and difficulty of presentation. To the question whether we have enough currency, Mr. Buell answers that he has no means of knowing whether we have or not (that can only be determined by the experiment of practical redemption), and he recommends that we peither increase nor decrease our present volume of ourrancy. Buell thinks that, if the National-Bank notes

creditor to receive payment in them.

The advantages of "practical redemption,"
Mr. Buell claims, are two-fold: 1. Under such a system the National-Bank note, when put

wanted for commerce, would be sent home to the issuing bank. 2. A forced loan from the public would be prevented; for, so long as the note stays out and lies in the pockets of the place, when not demanded by commerce, is in the vault of the bank that issued it, and thither redemption would cause it to move. Mr. Baell does not fear inflation of the currency from any system of free banking under the National-Bank react. He shows conclusively that it does not pay to open National Banks now, and says that his ought not to lay down the shovel own bank would be giad to return their National Currency to the Bank Department, as it is more insist upon his right to the corress. Let him profitable to use the capital tocked up in United States stocks as security for National currency, than to use the currency so obtained.

Mr. Buell's views are well worth considering When he intimates, however, that there may have been a lack of currency in the late panic,in his own words, that we did not have qu enough to go around, -we cannot agree with him. All the currency in the world would no have restored the wealth which was wanted, and which produced the panic.

JOHN BULL ON THE WRISKY WAR. three or four columns spiece to the revolt of the women of this country against the sale of liquor. ture of faith and foolishness, religion and con-tempt for justice, deep piety and reliance on lyuch law" could not exist outside of America. The feminine feeling which forms the mainspring of the movement is described as "partly religious, partly hysterical, and pratly due to a love of excitement quite natural in a very mo-notonous and narrow system of social life." The crusade can be justified, the Specialor thinks. only by the assertion that drinking D in itself a crime, whether moderate or immoderate. "We can quite understand that assertion, which, though irreconcilable with Christianity, has a distinct place within the Mussulman and Hindoo systems, and, once conceded, makes suppression not only justifiable, but an imperative duty. American women are no doubt acting from a high sense of religious duty, but "still they are bound to allow that they are inventing a re-ligion of their own; that they would have reprimanded Christ for his conduct in Cana, and have risen judigmantly from the Last Supper." The Speciator at first thought the Crussde would be a success, but retracts this opinion in its second editorial, which says that the movement is al-

ready on the wane.

The Salurday Review is lost in amas At first it considered the whole thing a jest, but now regards it as a grim and unpleasant reality. The best way to meet the Crusaders would be, it thinks, to temporarily close the saloons. The women's fervor cannot be maintained in the absence of opposition. However, it is sure in any event to fail ultim The most remarkable feature of the war, so far, has been "the abject efficement of the men."
They have been utterly belpless. Still this, and, indeed, the whole excitement, is probably the result in part of the recent financial crisis.
Panies in things of this world are generally folowed by panies in affairs of the next. The No ion had already pointed this out. The Saturday Reciew is aghast with horror at the triumph of nob-law involved in the war. It says the saloon prayer-meetings are "noisy physical terrorism" and "violations of public order," and that in "any country where personal rights were re-

they would have been put down by the law loss THE PEOPLE'S PARTY AT SPRINGFIELD . Mr. Heeing, having exhausted all his resources, and himself also, in his search for the traitors of the People's Party who voted for Dixon, has now started on a new scent, He has dropped his lettres du cachet, and made a flank moveme on Springfield by sending orders to the Legislature to re-enact a part of the Mayor's bill, upon pain of his displeasure, the effect of which (the bill, not his dipleasure) would be to unseat Dixon and reseat Colvin. Upon the whole, we are rather sorry that Mr. Hesing has abandoned his search, after all the pains he had taken to secure the election of Cullerton, and to make the arty stick together. We had begun to sympahize with Mr. Hesing, and were disposed to ald him. With the help of his accomplished Captain, Mr. Poley, his Lieutenants, O'Hars and Buffalo Miller—the latter of whom was ready to defer his visit to Jollet in order to assist in the search—his detectives, headed by Horse Eddy, who were detailed to watch each Alderman of the People's party and see how he voted-with the help of all these, Mr. Hesing and THE TRIBUTH might have uncarthed the recreants who plighted their faith in the "Bastile" and then went back upon their word. Mr. Hesing however, having lost his backbone before all the affidavite were in, THE TRIBUNE will no longer stand by him. He must take Mr. Foley from his billiard tables, and recall Buffalo Miller from his contemplated sojourn at Joliet, and go down to Springfield with them, and manipulate the Legislature without the help or sympathy of

longer.

At the same time, we are willing to give Mr. Heeing a little advice. Recent events must have taught him that human affairs are dreadfully uncertain, especially in the matter of voters and votes. The former take strange freaks, and the ordinary rules of arithmetic do not apply to the latter, when they are cast by the People's-Party Aldermen. There is no rea-son to suppose that People's-Party legislators are any more certain than People's-Party Alder-men, or that, when they come to vote, the men, or that, when they come to vote, the figures will keep within the rules which usually apply to them. Again, Mr. Heating should remember that he can't dig political graves for Representatives at Springfield, because there is no prospect that they could be buried in this county. They are out of his jurisdiction for purposes of interment, and, consequently, the majority of them might possibly smile at his threats of displeasure. Again, the only effect of the bill can be to take Mr. Dixon out of the chair, which won't worry Mr. Dixon at all, and place Mr. Colvin in it again to renew the turbulent scenes

he bill may not pass at all, and this second defeat—a Waterioo after Quatre B which even Rapoleon himself could not affort Mr. Hesing's new movement, therefore, can under any contingency produce any satisfact result. He is like the boy, who, after be whaled by another boy, waits until the victor at a safe distance, and then calls names as throws stones as him. It is always the part of great General like Mr. Hesing to asknowled, defeat when it comes, and then, by atudying the causes, to prevent its repetition. This Mr. He ing should do, which he cannot do by running down to Springfield, weeping and lamenting, and detailing his griefs 200 miles away from home demand that all the affidavits of the Horse-Eddy detectives shall be made out and sent in to the "Bastile." Then let him demand that the Aldermen themselves shall make affidavit how they voted. Let Foley be spurred on to greater exertion to find out how he and Hesing were discounted. Let Rehm be made to tell how he knew two days beforehand that Dixon would be elected. Let Sharidan be requested to tell why he sat at the left of the Chair like a wooden man, with this thing going on under his nose, without knowing something about it. There is a great deal that can be done towards unearthing the

traitors, but it must be done here, where the treason was committed. It is worse than useless going to Springfield. What Mr. Hesing should demand in thunder tones is the names of the traitors. Discipline can only be maintained by their detection and exemplary punish-ment. What the public wants is the names of the traitors, so that it can understand this remarkable mathematical problem which made twenty out of fourteen. If Mr. Hesing will keep on in the search, therefore, THE TRIBUNE will help him. If he persists in going to Springfield, THE TRIBUNE must leave him to his own

WISCONSIN BAILROAD LAW. At the late session of the Legislature of Wis-consin a law was enacted relating to railroads, the substance of which may be thus stated : All railroads in Wisconsin are divided into three classes, A, B, and C. Class A includes all railroads or parts of railroads in Wisconsin now owned, operated, managed, or lessed by the Mil-wankes & St. Paul Railway Company, the Chiwastern Union Eailway Company, or the Western Union Eailway Company, Class B in-cludes all railroads owned, operated, &c., by the Wisconsin Central Bailway Company, the Green Bay & Minnesota Company, and the West Wisconsin Bailway Company. Class C includes all other railways in the State. Individuals companies, and corporations, owning or operat-ing these railways shall be limited in compensa-tion per mile for the transportation of passen-gers with ordinary baggage, as follows: Class

class articles in car loads; and, in addition to the several articles in the special classes, shall be added others, specified further on in the law. All other articles not by the law designated in classes, shall be classified into the four general classes by the Board of Railroad Commissioners. The law then fixes, as the maximum, rates to be charged for the transportation of freight as fol-

charged for the transportation of freight as fol-lows:

Class D—Six cents per 100 lbs. first 25 miles; 4 cents for second 25 miles, 2 cents for each additional 23 miles up to 200 miles; and for each 35 miles over 200 miles, one-half c nt per 100 pounds.

Class E—Pewire cents per barrel for first 25 miles; 8 cents for the second 25 miles; 4 cents for the third and subsequent 25 miles; but for each 25 miles over 200 miles, I cent per barrel.

Class F—P.f.com cents per barrel for the first 25 miles; 6 cents for the second; 33% cents for each additional 25 miles; over 200 miles 1\( \) cents per barrel for each 35 miles;

25 miles,
Class H—Ten dollars per car load for the first;

miles.

Class J.—Right dollars per oar load for the first 25 miles; \$5 for the second; and \$2.50 for each additional 25 miles.

The maximum rates to be charged by the roads belonging to Classes A and B, and for trans-portation in the four general classes, are fixed at those charged by these Companies June 1, 1873. No company is authorized to charge or receive any greater rate of compensation that is provided by the law, under a forfeiture of is provided by the law, under a forfeiture or right to receive any compensation whatever; and any agent or officer who shall refuse to receive freight on account of the compensation being too low, or shall charge and receive in excess of the legal rates, shall, upon conviction, pay a fine of not over \$200, and the injured person

may recover by suit three times the amount of

The Governor, on or before May 1, 1874, shall appoint three Railroad Commissioners to serve three years—these Commissioners to have full authority to examine the books of all railroad companies, administer catha, examine witnesses, compal their attendance, and the production of papers, etc. The Board shall, in January of each way make a paper shoulder the tion of papers, etc. The Board shall, in January of each year, make a report, showing the actual cost of each railroad in the State; the gross receipts of each road for the year preceding; the not earnings; the interest-bearing debt, and the interest paid; the amount of the debt incurred for operating expenses; and a computation of how much of that debt is chargeable to that part of each road now lying within Wisconsin. The Commissioners are also to classify all kinds of freight not specially classified by the law. The decisions of the Commissioners are to be binding on the railroads with reference to this classification, and every violation of the regulations is to be punished by fine. The salaries of the Commissioners are fixed at \$2,500 s year each, with \$3 per day for iraveling expenses. Nothing is the ace, into operation at opes.

THE SITUATION IN FRANCE.

France, last November, come within an inch of being a monarchy, with Henry V. as Kmg. It is agreed on all bands that it would have a King to-day as ruler were it not for the letter of the Count de Chambord written on Oct. 29 last, in diadem and his white flag, to hold to the latter. The Count did not object to reign as constitutional monarch, but the revolutionary flag of France he would not accept,—no, rather than accept it, he would decline to reign. The equality of all men before the law, liberty of conscience, and various other pills, manufactured by the revolution and under the Tri-color, he would swallow, but not the Tri-color itself; and so the Count gave a Kingdom for a flag, and made MacMahon's saven-year term, or, as men before the law, hberty of consistence, and a various other pills, manufactured by the revolution and under the Tri-color, he would swallow, but not the Tri-color itself; and so the Count gave a Kangdom for a flag, and made MacMahon's seven-year term, or, as it is called, the "Septeman," a necessity. The "screple of honor" of the noble Count denoted great high-mindedness, but great narrowness, too; for what is there in a ribbon, a color, or flag? His high-mindedness, or narrowness, whichever it is, however, postponed the settlement by France of the most important question that can engage any people—the question of the form of its government. It left France is a condition of individuals or peoples. It left here a rapublic, but a republic only in name, a republic with republicanism left out, for the officers of the present Government are all Monarchists. And precisely the "Septemant," and this fact that the men in important phaces are Monarchists, it is that cames so much unexames in France at the present Government are all Monarchists. And precisely the "Septemant," and this fact that the men in important phaces are Monarchy for individuals or peoples. The flow of the Government are all Monarchists. And precisely the "Septemant," and this fact that the men in important phaces are Monarchy for individuals or peoples. The flow of the Government are all Monarchists have that the men in important phaces are Monarchy for its flow of the Government and again the fact that the men in myorsant phaces are Monarchy for the finding and their bardon are against the form of the flow of the flow of the government are all Monarchists have hitherto labored under the impression that it meant Monarchy. Republicans magined it means the month unsertical as a month ago.

September 1 for the Indiana talk with the Indiana talk in the vicinity of the make a flow in the register of the Indiana talk and the part of the Indiana talk and t year term was and is a compromise—a com-promise between Monarchy, Imperalism, and Republicanism. But the Monarchists have hitherto labored under the impression that it meant Monarchy. Republicans imagined it meant what its name indicates, and that Mac-Mahon is really and truly a President and not a King. Monarchists and Imperialists now actually fear that the "Septennat" means the perpetuation, or, that it may be made to mean the perpetuation, of the Republic; and yes, the Monarchists are its chief supporters. Republi-cans fear that the "Septembat" is a republic in the interests of Monarchy. All forget that it is neither Republic, Monarchy, nor Empire—that it neither Republic, Monarchy, nor Empire—that it is a compromise between the thrue—a mongrel kind of thing, of French creation. There is no disposition on the part of the French people to harass or embarrass M. MacMabon's Government. They do not want to get rid of it. They find that it works well enough, so far as it goes; but they are in the dark concerning it, and, therefore, afraid of it. This accounts for the demands they are now making that the Government shall be frank with them, speak out its mind, and harbor no gratery peases. What they mind, and harbor no arriers penses. What they may expect,—what they have to fear, and what

tion per mile for the transportation of passengers with ordinary baggage, as follows: Class A, 3 cents per mile: Class B, 3½ cents; Class C, 4 cents; children under 13 years of age to be charged one-half these rates.

For freight purposes, the reads are divided into four general classes, 1, 2, 3, and 4, and into seven special classes designated as Classes D, E, F, G, H, I, and J. Class D shall comprise all grain in car loads; these E, shall comprise flour in lots of 50 barrels, and lime in lots of 24 barrels or more; Class F shall comprise sait in lots of 60 barrels or more, and coment, water-time, and stucco in lots of 24 barrels or more; Class C, and what they have to fear, and what to hope from the Government,—these are the things the French people are anxious about. Republic, Monarchy, Empire;—President, Henry Y, or Napoleon IV. ?—that is the question. In response to these inquiries, the assurance comes from those now in power that the "Septement" is a serious thing, its continuance till it expires by limitation a matter not to be doubted. The President of the Counsel, the Minister of Commerce, Mandhahou in highest properties of the Paris Chamber of Commerce, last menth, that France had a strong Government.—these are the to hope from the Government,—these are the things the Franch people are anxious about. Republic, Monarchy, Empire;—President, Henry Y, or Napoleon IV. ?—that is the question. In response to these inquiries, the assurance comes from those now in power that the "Septement" is a serious thing, its continuance till it expires by limitation a matter not to be doubted. The President of the Counsel, the Air and the president in th strong or more, and commerce, water-sime, and strong in the parts champer of Commerce, last shall comprise lumber, lath, and stingles in car loads; Class H shall comprise live stock in car loads; Class H shall comprise agricultural implements, furniture, and wagons; Class J shall comments, furniture, and wagons; Class J shall comments, furniture, and wagons; Class J shall comments, furniture, and wagons; Class J shall comments. which that power was confided to me. Have no fears. For seven years I shall know how to cause the order of things legally established to be respected by everyone." This is significant language, spoken as it was before a Chamber of Commerce and by an old soldier like MacMahon. It shows that the business interests of France, no less than political, demand that the people

It shows that the business interests of France, no less than political, demand that the people know where they stand.

The probability, at the present time, is that the "Septennas" will be continued till it dies a natural death. We are confirmed in this view by the recent action of 400 members of both parties who presented a programme of action to the National Assembly for the present, and which is to this effect: The "Septennas" is to be placed above party machinations; a fundamental law to be established; the Versailles Assembly to fix a date at which it shall go out of power; universal suffrage to be adopted; the Government, thus reorganized, to devote itself exclusively to economical questions, and cool-headedness about this programme which shows that France has made advances in the art of self-government in the last decade.

The Skillen Post, No. 47, of the Grand Army of the Republic, at Borne, N. I., recently invited Raphael Semmes, the ex-Confederate Admiral,

of self-government in the last decade.

The Skillen Post, No. 47, of the Grand Army of the Republic, at Rome, N. Y., recently invited Raphael Semmes, the ex-Confederate Admiral, to lecture before them—an invitation which he was compelled to decline for want of leisure. In his reply to the invitation, he says:

I thank you and them, and I see no reason why, as ditions of the same country who have had a good rough-and-umble farth, we should not make peace and be friends when the fight is over, especially if the right has had the effect to increase the respect which the common ground.

There is a great deal of good common sense in the above, which will be commended by all patriotic people. There is a class, however, who do not believe, or have not learned, that the War is over, who will regard the ex-Admiral as a pirate sed a rebel still, and the Rome Post of

#### THE INDIANS

The Situation at Spotted Tail—The Peace Commissioners Disposed to Exercise Too Much Authority— Trouble Apprehended by the Sol-

SNE, Wy. T., March 22.-A special the Cheyenne Leader from its correspondent a Red Cloud Agency, says the situation is un changed. Five companies of troops are stations, there, and five at Spotted Tail. The Peace Com-missioners have had a talk with the Indiana, by

#### SPIRIT OF ILLINOIS.

Never in the history of the Farmers' Movement have the prospects of the organization looked brighter.—Murphysboro Independent.—The stagnation of the winter esems not to have affected their councils, for they yet atthibit that earnestness of purpose which omens a success as grand as it is glurious.—Oyle County Reporter.

—The farmers of Knox County purpose to make their influence felt in politics.—Knox County Farmers' Association.

—The farmers have know just what they are about, and go to work like a well-disciplined army—a solid phalanx, which politicians will dread to meet.—Letter from Clutton County.

—Let us put in nomination good men without regard to party or ereed. The farmers of Melenty County are in no mood to be trified with and mean business.—Circular of Farmers' County are in on mood to be trified with and mean business.—Circular of Farmers' County in the county of DeWilt will elect their county tickets bereafter. They are in carnest and mean business.—Biomington Anth-Monopoliss.

—We are in carnest in our advocacy of reform, and wish, therefore, to see the proper stage taken to insugurate true reform in small matters, as well as in large ones.

—At the place to begin this reform, so long

deal of the cay is sained on through the partsan machinery of the county.—Macona
Granger.

—The place to begin this reform, so long
taked of, is in your little local and town elections; here is your foundation, and on this you
must build.

It is your little caucus
manager, as a general thing, that has secured
the offices. Just let these alone, and huntup your
best men and elect them.—Irequois Times.

—The tendency of the times is to ignore
party lines and to place in office honest and
capable men, irrespective of their former party
affiliations. The lace elections everywhere show
this.—M. Carnel Register.

—The people have the votes. They are the
power of the land. Nothing can thwart them.
No more blind following after bell-wether politiciam.—Henry County Ness.

—The grip of the old politiciams will not be
loosened except by terrific wrenching, and the
Anti-Monopolists will find it necessary not only
to meet strength with strength, but craft will
craft. There must be thorough organization—
Oldates Pres Trader.

—The effete carcasses of the two great leading parties of the country are banging like a

Large Fire in India terday-Two Bus

\$400,000-Part

FIRES.

The Loss Estimated at

Other Fires Report

Tire at India Fire at Indian Special Descaled to The Carlot Rose, Marca Tithis evening fire broid Rose, an immense four-stobusiness block, owned by Jolam Mansur, and J. H. Veninnies after the discovery through the roof, passing rend of the block. A strong the westward aided the destor a time it was thought me Daily Journal building admeasures proved successful was uninjured. Just across new hotel, 50 feet front and a ories high. This building

confining the flames, and pre-reaching the aljoining his was owned by Henry Shietz, sell & Cy... of New York, held Martingale Block, opposite was next assailed. The firem succeeded in equelohing the fi-tiory had burned away. The pied by half a dozen second-all of which were totally desi-fire the wind vesered north, if ful confagration. Coals fi-paining down on the six-tors. The strong walls an THE AWPUL aining down on tors. The strong walls tors. The strong walls tory of warpowered the fury of a disaster) the city from a diss The hotel and Mercantile omploted. The loss on the 1 \$140,000; insured in ten

ery store-rooms aimest com destroyed.

From the Exchange Bles across the Street to the Stourner of Ohio any Pennsylv was also a new block of ten and noted above ready for next building in the course.

THE MARTINDAL On the corner of Pennsy streets, of nine stores and a which were entirely desire the fire continued to Chaffe Wabash etteet, and several the tear of Martindale's Blaif-past 8 the fire is appure and will probably not extanse and will probably not extanse and will probably not extanse camput be ascertained at premand at between \$300,000 at 100 and 100

INDIANS.

Much Authority.

made for the Indiana rders, and it does not

T OF ILLINOIS.

istory of the Farmers' Move-rospects of the organization Murphysboro Independent, m of the winter seems not to recuncils, for they pet exhibit f purpose which omens a suc-is glurious—Ogle County Re-

A Large Fire in Indianapolis Yesterterday-Two Business Blocks Destroyed.

FIRES.

The Loss Estimated at \$300,000 or \$400,000-Partial List of Insurance.

Other Fires Reported Yesterday.

Pire at Indianapolis.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Pribung.

Indianapolis, Ind., March 21.—Ten minutes after I this evening fire broke out in Commercial Row, an immense four-story iron-front brick business block, owned by John C. Wright, William Mansur, and J. R. Vergen. Within two minutes after the discovery, the fames burst through the roof, passing rapidly from end to end of the block. A strong wind blewing from the wastward sided the devouring element, and for a time it was thought nothing could save the Daily Journal building adjoining. Energetic measures proved successful, and the building was uninjured. Just across the street stood the new hotel, 50 feet front and 100 deep, and three sories high. This building caught fire several times and the flames were extinguished. Finally the heat from the burning block opposite drove the firemen from their post, and the flames swept into the heated building, which was gutted in a vary few minutes. The walls, being strong, a very few minutes. The walls, being strong,

confining the flames, and preventing them from reaching the adjoining buildings. The hotel was owned by Henry Sheets, of this city. Basell & Cy., of New York, held \$100,000 interest. Martindale Block, opposite the Post-Office, was next assailed. The firemen fought well and succeeded in aquelching the fire after the upper trory had burned away. This block was occupied by half a dozen accondentate stores, nearly all of which were totally destroyed. During the fire the wind veered north, threatening a frightful conflagration. Coals flew mearly a male, ranning down on the streets and houselors. The strong walls and energetic action overpowered the fury of the element, saving the city from a disaster like that of Chicago.

Losses AND INSURANCE.

The hotel and Mercantile Bow were just being completed. The loss on the former is estimated at \$140,000; insured in ten Eastern companies for \$500,000.

at \$140,000; insured in ten Eastern companies for \$500,000.

Loss on the row, \$110,000; only \$5,000 insurance, in the Hartford, of Connecticut.

Loss on the Martindale Block and contents, \$50,000; insurance \$20,000—in the Home, of New York, \$10,000, and \$5,000 each in the Commercial and National, of Hartford. The total loss exceeds \$5,000,000, the largest the city has ever experienced. There are various rumous as to the origin of the fire. One is that it was meemiary; snother that it caught from the sparks of the Journal office enimuey; still another that it caught from the sparks of the Journal office enimuey; still another that it caught from the sparks of the Journal office enimuey; still another that it caught from the sparks of the Journal office enimue; still another that it caught from the sparks of the Journal office enimue; still another that it caught from the stove used in drying plaster. Here were probably 50,000 people in the vicunity, No accident is reported at this writing.

Indianance, Ind., March 22.—The most destructive fire that has ever occurred in this city hoke out about 7 o'clock this evening in the new four-story block of buildings known as MERCANTILE now, on Pennsylvania street, between Market and Ohio. The Exchange Block the fire extended From the Exchange Block the fire extended

ANOUNT OF LOSS
campot be ascertained at present, but it is estimated at between \$500,000 and \$400,000.

INDIANAPOLIS, March 22—10 o'clock.—The fire is coursely under control. The following is a

pariat hal of

THE ENTRATED LOSAES:

J. H. Verjen, on building, \$60,000; no insurance.
John Wright, on building, \$5,000; insurance.
anse, \$5,000. William Mansure, on building, \$15,000; insurance, \$5,000. W. H. Sheets, on building, \$75,000; E. B. Martenda-e, on building, \$10,000; fully insurance.

At Upper Sandusky, 6.

Spenal Depatch to The Chicaro Tribuna.

Urran Sandusky, 0.

Spenal Depatch to The Chicaro Tribuna.

Urran Sandusky, 0.

March 22.—At 2 e'clock to-day, a fire broke out in a dwelling-house owned by S. W. Holmes, and occupied by John Griffin and John Parrine. The building was almost entirely destroyed. The loss is \$300; insured in the Ætna for \$600.

At Encyrus. 0.

At Encyrus. 0.

Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribuna.

Buomus, Ohio, March 22.—The residence of John Sharer, better known as the "Old Tallfate" property, one mile west of here, was enterely destroyed by fire this afternoon; cause, a defective fine. The loss is \$2,500; insured in the Mutaal, of Mt. Vernon, 0., for \$700.

STATE LEGISLATURES.

LIMBERG. Mich., March 21.—The Home agreed to the Senate provision that no Mate or county official or any person holding the office of Trustee, Commissioner, or Inspector of any State institution, or of any charitable or educational institution which receives appropriations from the State Treasury, shall be eligible to a seat in the Legislature.

The time for the completing of the Marquette & Mackinso Railroad is extended till Dec. 31, 1877.

A Mackinac Railroad is extended till Dec. 31, 1871.

The section regulating trades taught in the State Prison is retained by both Houses.

Twenty thousand copies of the Constitution are to be published, and each Michigan newspaper publishing it shall receive \$25.

One Commissioner of Highways is agreed upon.

The Constitution was read by sections in the two Houses, and adopted in the House by the requisite two-thirds yote. In the Senate amandments were adopted in one or two matters. The Constitution was then adopted in the Senate by a two-thirds yote.

Both Houses have adjourned sine die.

MISSISSIPPI.

MEMPHIS, Tern., March 22—A special to the Acalanche says a funding bill has passed the Mississippi Legislature. It provides that when warrants of \$50, or a multiple thereof, are presented, the Treasurer shall take up and cancel them, and issue a bond or bonds bearing date on the Jannary or July preceding the issuance, and bearing 8 per cent interest, payable semi-annually in currency. Six series of bonds of \$230,000 each are to be issued, and a sa edial ax of 1 mill on the dollar will be issued each year, until, and including, 1881, and an additional tax of 2 mills on the dollar is to be levied in 1876, and the subsequent years up to, sud including 1881, or until the interest and principal

CAPITAL AND LABOR. The Striking Freight Laborers.

The Striking Freight Laborers.

New York, March 22.—Representatives of the Eric, Pennsylvania Central, and New York Central Roads, yesterday agreed to concede nothing to the striking freightmen. They will pay no more than 17½ cants per hour for ten or more houre' daily labor. New men will be put on to-morrow in the place of all who don't report for duty. The strikers say they do not intend to have recourse to violence, and that they made use of none towards the Italians whom they dispersed vesterday morning. An immense quantity of freight has accumulated, chiefly at Long Dock, New Jersey.

The freight-handlers employed at Long Dock by the Eric Railway have refused to accept the terms offered by the Company, and the latter have made arrangements to put about 500 new men at work to-morrow morning. They will be taken over the river in larges and will be supplied inside the yard with their noon meal, so as to avoid the necessity of their going upon the streets, where they would probably be submitted to the assaults of the strikers. The Company has called upon the Mayor and Chief-of-Polics of Jersey City, and Sherif, Beinhardt, for a force necessary to protect new men, and a plateon of from fifty to seventy-five men will be detailed to protect the yards in the morning. It is said there are \$3,000,000 worth of freight now awaiting transportation at Long Dock. The Company also suffers heavy loss from inability to receive freight.

The New Orleans Printers. New Onleans, March 22.—The Printers' Union to-day passed a resolution reducing the price of composition to 50 cents per 1,000. The proprietors will adhere to their resolution to pay only 50 cents from and after March 25. The indica-tions are that all the printers belonging to the Union will strike to-morrow.

CASUALTIES.

PORTLAND, Me., March 21.—About 625 feet of temporary wooden bridge at College Bapids,

Special Dupatch to The Charge Tribune.

East Sacrnaw, Micn., March 22.—John Reasor, a resident of Sacinaw City, in jumping from the evening mail, Saturday, while the train was in motion, fell and struck his head against a tie. The injuries are such that the man will not recover.

Strange Accident in Nevada.

Sax Francisco, Cal., March 22.—Joseph Booth fell under the ears at Virginia, Nev, today, and both his legs were cut off. A young man who witnessed the accident fainted, and his hair, which was jet black, turned instantly gray. Both men probably will die.

LOUISIANA.

RAILROAD NEWS.

FOREIGN.

The Emperor William Determined to Maintain the Strength of His Army.

Baron Schwartz Gazetted Austrian Minister to the United States.

Arrest of the Cure of Santa Cruz on the French Frontier.

GERMANY. GERMANY.

Breu,rs, March 22.—The Generals of the army at present in this city, waited in a body on the Emperor William to-day, and congratulated him on reaching his 77th birtinday. The Emperor, in the course of his reply, referred to the crisis which was hanging over the army, and declared that he was determined to maintain its strength, and thereby insure the peace of Europe.

AUSTRIA.
VIENNA, March 22.—The appointment
Baron Schwartz, Penborn, to be Austrian Mi
ster at Wasnington, is gazetted.

SPAIN. BAYONNE, March 22.—French officers have arrested the Cure of Santa Cruz on the frontier, and brought him to this city.

MADRID, March 22.—A decree has been promulgated establishing a National Bank, and granting it a monopoly of the issue of bank-notes; and compulsorily incorporating with it all other banks in the country. In return, the new bank agrees to advance to the Government 125,000,000 pesetas.

Bayonne, March 22.—The wife of Don Carlos has been delivered of a daughter.

Bayonne, March 22.—The wife of Don Coflos has been delivered of a daughter.

London, March 23.—6 a. m.—A dispatch from Spain to the London Hour reports that an ammunition-wagon exploded in Marshal Servano's camp, and fifty men were killed and wounded.

London, March 23.—5 s. m.—A special to the Standard, dated Santander, Sunday, says the first movement of the Government troops for the relief of Bilbao, by iway of Bilbao River, was a failure. It was found impossible to effect a landing, and the expedition returned to Santander.

GREAT BRITAIN.

London, March 21.—Gen. Sir Garnet Wolseley disemoarked at Portsmouth this morning, and is expected in this city this afternoon. An immense crowd has assembled to welcome him. The extraordinary rise in the Thames, yesterday, caused great damage is Lambeth and Rotherhithe. Sewers burst, and the floors of many houses were forced up, drowning several chidren and houses. At Wapping, the lower stories of houses were filled with water, business on the wharves was suspended, and numerous families were compelled to abandon their houses. At Woolwich, the fires in the gun factories were extingished, and the store-sheds were floated. Embankments have been erected to prevent a repetition of the immidation, which is apprehended to-day.

Disraeli to-day refused to receive a deputation which came to ask for the release of the Fenians. Gen. Wolseley arrived this afternoon. His reception at Waterloo Station was a perfect ovation. An immense crowd of people had assembled.

The House of Commons to-day passed a bill appropriating \$4,000,000 for the Ashantee expedition.

Mr. Anderson gave notice that on Mon lay past he would sak the Government whether it

dition.

Mr. Anderson gave notice that on Monlay next he would ask the Government whether it was willing to co-operate with the United States in fixing sailing tracks for vessels crossing the

Atlantic.
DUBLIN, March 22 -Mr. O'Donnel, the Home-Rule candidate, in elected to Parliament from Rule candidate, is elected to Parliament from Galway.

LONDON, March 23.—The Post says it is proba-able that Gen. Wolsele, will be rewarded with the rank of Major-General, and a pension of £7,560 per annum for two lives.

CUBA.

Havana, March 21.—The Vose de Oubs has information of the killing of the insurgent Col. Belisario Peralta, and sixteen of his men by Spanish troops.

Senor Villamit, Intendente of Havana, has resigned. Senor Manoz is his successor.

Diairo and Vose de Oubs deny that Capt. Gen. Jovellar has forwarded his resignation to Spain since the present Government came into power. The people comment upon the coming of Gen. Concha and the manper of his appointment.

CRIME.

Sentence of Pettis, the Notorious Special Dispatch to the Cheage Pribure.

Special Disputch to the Chicago Tribunal
Boarron, March 21.—The case of Spance Pettis has at last been disposed of, and to-night he is an immate of the State Prison. Pettis was arrested on the 17th of August, 1871, for being accessary to the fact of a forgery by which bonds to the value of \$5,000 of the Northern Pacific Bailroad were obtained from Matthew Basics & Co., in this city. From developments since the affair, it has been ascertained that the forgery was committed by Austin Bidwell, who is now servine a tirz sentence for the Bank of England forgeries. At the first trial of Pettis the jury disagreed, but at a subsequent trial the next year he was convicted. A motion for a new trial was made and supported by several affidavits going to show the innocence of the accused, but, after full deliberation, Judge Bacon defined the motion. Since that time strong efforts have been made by New York parties to induce the District Attorney to Anapon Tark 0.488.

against Pettis in this court, and allow him to go is New York and assust in convicting parties engaged in heavy forgeries of railroad bonds and stocks, he being familiar with the facts, but the District Attorney disregarded the great pressure brought to beer against him, having made up his mind that the interests of justice required that Pettis should be punished for the crime of which he stood convicted. The prisoner is a GEADDATE OF COLUMNIA COLLEGE, is a thoroughly educated man, and the annals of crime will hardly furnish his equal in evading justice in cases where there was a moral certainty of his guilt, but where his knowledge of the law enabled him to cover up his tracks. Pettis once referred a man to a Captain of the New York police in reference to his (Pettis') character, and the reply was, "Tell Spence Pettis that for fifteen years I have been trying to get him into Sing-Sing Prison." Pettis is believed to have been engaged in successive propersional, both of whom are serving life-sentences in England for the Bank of England forgeries. Judge Bacon, a

A Desperado Kulled.

Lousvilla, March 21.—C. B. Berthensus, the noted Kentucky desperado and fugitive from justice, was shot and killed in his mountain recess some time since, by a party of officers atompting his arrest.

New York Police-Officers in Trouble.

New York Police-Officers in Trouble.

New York March 22 — Officers Pitapatrick and Toubey, charged with having beaten Joseph Koilman, were yesterday discharged by the Corcer on \$10,000 ball each. The condition of

Special Dispetch to The Chesico Tribune,
Gosnen, Ind., March 21.—The residences of
seven of our citizens were entered by burglars
last night, and robbed of money, clothing, and
watches. Loss not yet known. The thieven are
still at large.

watches. Loss not yet known. The thieves are stall'at large.

A Woman Cuts the Threats of Her Two Danghters, and Then Her Own.

Lerengton, Ry. (Murch 20), Depotch to the Louisville Course, Journal.

A fearful tragedy was easeted in Scott County to-day. Mrs. Elizabeth Scones, who resides four miles from Georgetown on the Frankforf Pike, cut the threats of her two little girls and then cut her own. She had been troubled with hysterics for a week past, and was under medical treatment. This morning her husband and his father, who slept in the same room with her and her two children, got up and went out, leaving the rest of the family in bed. Soon afterward two grown damphters, elseping in the adjoining room, were awakened by the noise, and found their mother leaving over the bed-ray and asked her what she wanted. She said noving, and returned to the shed-room where she slept. Immediately one of the children was heard to scream, and the girls, rushing into the rown, found the two children, Lula, aged 2, and Willie Kate, aged 3, with their throats cut. Their screams brought Mr. Scone to the house, and when he arrived his wife had cut her own where

40 years of age, and he

CHARLES SUMNER.

OBITUARY.

Dr. Brady, the Patent-Medicine Man-Louisville, Ky., March 22.—Dr. Lewis Brady, well known as a large manufacturer of patent medicines, died in this city this morning.

THE WEATHER.

WARRINGTON, March 22.—Probabilities—For the Northwest, the Lakes, and thence to the Lower Missouri Valley and Ohio Valley, northwesterly and northerly winds, falling temperature, rising barometer, and generally clear weather.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

CHICAGO, March 23—1 s. m.

THE BIBLE.

Thirty-Third Annual Meeting of the Chicago Society.

Report of Books Distributed During the Year.

Addresses by the Rev. Dr. Bartlett, Judge Moore, and Others,

The Election of Officers.

ling of the Chiesro B

speaker thought that the daily press would os the better for a closer study of the Holy Word. He recalled Burke's saying, that a love of chivalry was the test safeguard of a nation, which he pronounced to be faise. Instead of this, it should be that the safety of a nation lay in its love and reverence for the Biole.

THE REV. ER. BARTLETT said that the Onicago branch of the Bible Society had circulated 8,000 during the past year. The total amount circulated by the present Society since its beginning was 30,000,000. We would like each one of these Bibles to be able to come forward and tell its own story. He said one peculiarity of the Bible was that it always created controversy. Put it among the Indians, in China, Ispan, anywhere in fact, and it would be found that it would prove in each place a stirrary of what was good there against what was svil. Science, which was begotten by the Bible, ought not to turn heak to ating it. Art, literatura, governments, all were nothing more nor less than the Bible in a different shape. In this way it had been the developer of man, and the corner-stone of our civilization. He said that the Bible was inexhansible. Commentaries upon commentaries had been written upon h, but the Bible, because he knew that 10,000 consecrated scholars were ever looking for something new therein. But, every now and then, somebody started up and cried "Let us kill the old Bible, it has grown grayheaded." They brought sceence to bear against it, but all their stacks only strengthened the influence of the Old Testament in the World. The Bible as a mere book was nothing. It must be used to be of any service. There were 10,000 men with the Bible at their fingers' ends, yet who had not received any benefit trom its teachings.

After the singing of the doxology, and pronouncing of the benediction, the meating adjourned.

NEBRASKA

IT PAYS TO TRADE ONTHE WEST SIDE MADISON AND PEORIA-STS.,

DRESS GOODS, &c.

& CO.'S Retail Department.

BARGAINS IN DRESS GOODS. Lot of 8-4 Black French Cash-meres, all wool, at 75c per yard, greatly under value.

Black Alpacas of the best and finest make, imported, at special

Cheap Dress Goods Tables.

Choice New Spring Parcales CAMBRICS,

English and French Prints Madison & Peoria-sts.

MONETARY.

llowing quotations of local stocks are d by Mears. Hammond & Gage:

Street Balls. 19
Every Hosts pid 29
Sas Et. 1719 Chicago & A. et. div. 1925
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Sas Chicag

The Daily Commercial Report gives the Tel-lowing as the shipments of provisions from this city for the week ending March 19, 1874, and since Nov. I, 1873, with comparisons:

The hardward we have been discussed to the property of the pro

bressed bogs, No. 1219 5.505 774

Live bogs, No. 15.395 12.117 14.035

Thour, bris. 14.490 45.907 54.700

Whest, Da. 15.395 12.117 14.035

Thour, bris. 14.490 45.907 54.700

Whest, Da. 15.395 12.117 14.035

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The bris. 15.3950 118.472 178.195

The bris. 15.3950 118.472 178.195

There is still no inquiry for lake freights. Shippers who want to forward produce now are maing the rail at 355 per 100 Bis to Baltimore, and the fee Canal will not once till May, whatever be the weather, cuts off hope of forwarding by sail for a mouth to come, and the offer to furnish cheep storage here for grain takes away the inducement to lead unto vessels before they can be moved out. Some of the vessel-owners for the part of the part of the last of May is being furnished in this city for to per bu.

The teating produce markets were generally more active to day, with a better feeling all round, both here and at other points. The inciting cause was the important reduction in one and Stoppers to Europe have held off for wore time past, believing that coean freschits were unnecessarily high, and the has induced fullness at all positive were running demand. Shippers to Europe have held off for wore time past, believing that coean freschits were unnecessarily high, and the has induced fullness at all positive were running demand. The reduction in the subspace of a legitimate demand. The reduction will undoubtedly source a much of the points. The inciting cause was the important reduction in the subspace of a legitimate demand. The reduction will undoubtedly source a much of the points of the subspace of a legitimate demand. The reduction will undoubtedly source a much of the subspace of a legitimate demand. The reduction will undoubtedly source a much point where the points are subspiced on the subspice of the subspice of the subspice of the subspice of the sub

of nearly 7,000,000 tons.

Our Lumins Street.

The Northeestern Lumbermen gives the following as the supply of pine lumber in the States named, with many thousands of millions of feet yet to hear from:

CHICAGO BAILY MARKET.

CHICAGO BAILY MARKET.

ALCOHOL—Quotable at \$1.8431.30.

REANS—Ware in moderate request. We repeat:
Navies. \$2.3062.30; recliums, \$2.0062.30; common,
\$1.7862.100.

BROOM CORN—A few small orders are placed each
sky, but the susceral market is quiet. Prices are unaltered, as follows: Choice to extra hurt, \$8,854c;
corn that will work itself into a choice hurt broom,
N/686c; for good do, 6,67c; good to shoke stalk
brist, 1862. Si inferior brush, \$6,854c.

BULLDIAG MATERIALS—The demand for materials continues fals. Aside from the firmness of common arisk, which is likely to soon culminate in
an advance, there are no indications apparent of an
immediate change in prices, which are as follows: Since
co, \$1.30; New York spaces, casting, \$2.3663.50; Uties,
Louisville, and Akron essent; \$2.00 Bet; Portland
common, \$2.0067.50; Hose in bulk, \$00621.00; Hose
co, \$1.4004.135 birs; white cand, \$9; \$1.160,
\$2.000; plastering hair, \$9 im, 40c; fire brick, \$1.00
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\$2.000; plastering hair, \$2.000; plastering received hair, \$2

April and of a titly deligic, to locating at the outside. Bogular No. 2 alosed at 4346, and attrictly fresh receipts of do at 4467. Bojecied was nominate 42469248. Bojecied was nominate 42469248. On the storage. Cash sales were reported of 2,400 to No. 2 at 44461, 3000 but do at 4456, 2000 but do at 44

do, 10%c.

SHEENY ZINC.—Full casks, 10c; less quantity, 11c; sinbs, 3%c.

SHEENY ZINC.—Full casks, 10c; less quantity, 11c; sinbs, 3%c.

SHEENY INCY.—No. 28, 5%c raise; Russis iron, 5, 2, and 10, 20c; do, 11 and 12, 21c; do No. 1 stained, 20c raise; American Russis—A, 15c; h, 15c.

Gallvanish Inon.—No. 16c20, 13c; No. 11d24, 13c; do, 25g26, 14c; No. 27, 15c; No. 28, 15c. A discound of 18 par sant is made from this lat.

Corpus.—Copper bottoms, 25c; branises, over 12 Ba, 35c; timend capper, 25c; justished copper, 21c; do, cut-to-sizes, 45c.

Wins.—Nos. 1 to 8, 9c; 7 to 9, 10c; 10 to 11, 11c; 12, 13c; 13, 13c; 13 and 14, 12/c; 15 and 15, 14c; 17, 15c; 18, 15c; 19, 19c; 20, 20c; full bundle, 30 per cent discount; fence wire, 5%c.

NAILS—Wore in only fair request, at previous raise, as follows: 20g2556 per keg, 54, 25; 8d do, 54, 50; 6d do, 54, 75; clinch, 55, 57; c, 12/c of for 100-keg loss;

NAVAL STORES—The local damand continues to improve. Quotations are: Manilla rope, 3° in 16/c

choice varieties. We quote: Easly ross, from store, \$1,2861.00; peachiblows, 63,18561.40; peach lists, \$1,1861.100; peachiblows in car-loss, \$1,2861.20; delivered; carly ross, \$1,2862.120; mixed lets, \$1,1861.20; lists, \$1,1861.120; lists, \$1,186

end, buyers grow teckened 15,020c.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

New York Dry Goods Market.

New York Dry Goods Market.

New York March 21.—There is a more obserful feeling and increased animation in the jobbing trada, but commission houses are generally quies. Cotton goods in steady demand; Appleton and Indian Head 4-brown sheetings rathous to like, and Asiasic and Wachneset to 11½ ciprints, percales, and lawns more active and steady in price. Woolan goods quiet. Foreign goods duit.

RAILROAD TIME TABLE

Hyanker, Green Bar, Stevensy Point, Prairis on Chien, & La Crange Bar Styress Hilvanker, Green Say, & Stevensy Point Express Silvanker, St. Paul & Minneau State Number 18 p. m. 125 p. m. 125 p. m. Hilvanker, St. Paul & Minneau State Number 18 p. m. 125 p. m. 125 p. m.

the Local State Communication of the Communication

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERY RAILTING

AUCTION SALE

MALTHOUSES & BREWERY 

187 Washington of The cidest and longest-located Physics in the city in the treatment of all Oprocise and Special Diseases. Call or write.

Dr. C. BIGELOW, CONFIDENTIAL PHYSICIAN,

SCALES

OD ATHE PULL The Character of

Dr. Bverte on T THE REAL AN

to prime alege. 14.2824.75; knotes 5; receipts. 465.
LOUISVILLE.
rch 21.—Corron.—Firm at 15%c.
Flour firm, but a sande lower:
ra, \$4.75; extra family, \$5.75; A
act quite and unchanged. Corrocare,
ra. Mass port. \$15.75. Bounders,
ar rib, \$9c; clear, \$%c. Baconclear rib, \$0c; clear, \$%c. Baconclear rib, \$0c; clear, \$%c. Baconclear rib, \$0c; clear, \$%c. Corroclear rib, \$0c; clear, \$0c; clear, \$%c. Corroclear rib, \$0c; clear, \$0c; clear

Hitica PHILADELPHIA March 71 — Basaberova des; others very dull. Wheat var i 18380; while, 25c. Osts quiet, ude, 104cs; refined, 1446/144ce inde, 104cs; refined, 1446/144ce ilso for Arti; 15c. 615/c for May; c; 164/6164ce for July; 164/617c for

OAD TIME TABLE

ID DEPARTURE OF TRAINS RAL & OREAT WESTERN RAIL 97474 cake st., and foot of Twenty-second st., southeast corner of Bandolph, corner of Budison. dere dere

8:30 a. m. 8:30 p. m. 8:30 p. m. 9:30 p. m. 6:31 a. m. HENRY C. WENTWORTH, ----

\* 5 m p, m. \* 7 mp. m.

7/20 A. 30. 1/40 D. 30.

| Louis | Arriva | Louis | Arriva | Louis | Lo O. KANCAS A NEW MEXICO.

Id Pringle Office, 77 Clarks.

Great New Egota. A., T. & S.

W. E. WEBB, Gan'l Ag's.

MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD

de, FOOT OF LESSIFICATION AND ACCORDANCE OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PR FOR SALE. TION SALE

USES & BREWERY TOTATE IN THE PROPERTY OF THE

SSIONAL CARDS. . G. OLIN.

Washington-st.
d longest-located Physician
the treatment of all Chronic
mass. Call or write. BIGELOW, ENTIAL PHYSICIAN, in the city. Write or call and to 5, 279 South Clark-st., Onloago.

PAIRBANKS

BCALES ATREANES, MORSE & PO The Character of Abraham. Tuesday Morning, March 24

on by Rev. Dr. Kohler of the Sinai Congregation.

The Rev. Dr. K. Kobler, Rabbi of the Jewish Reform Congregation Binai, preached a very eloquent earmon yesterday morning at Martine's Hall, corner of Wabash avenue and Twenty-second arrest. His subject was the Lafe of Abraham as viewed from a rational stand-point, and quite a large audience was present to listen to the sloquent and able speaker's remarks.

He commenced his discourse by referring to the fact that most divince thought its necessary to surround religion with secrecy and mystery. Walls, under certain circumstances, this might

at their belief.

Take the bandage off the eyes of a man who ad long wandered in the dark, and hold up to am the Bible, and he would find it full of errors

Preparation of the World for Christ's Coming.

Discourse by F. L. Patton, of the "Interior."

Dr. Helmer on the "Congregational Way."

The Real Abraham.

Sermon by the Rev. Dr. Kehler, of the Simal Congregation Sinal Congregation Sinal Congregation Sinal Congregation Sinal Congregation Sinal Congregation Sinal presched s very alloquent sermon year-day morating at Martine's and The Congregation Sinal, presched s very alloquent sermon year-day morating at Martine's THE FULLNESS OF TIME.

The Full LNESS OF TIME.

Note that the final state of the first state of the control of the 

and basement brick house, manuard root, and lat if its float, on West Washingtonest, near Sheldon. By To Bill at Jan. By The Bill at Jan. Billiong, northeast corner Meros and LaSallo-sta.

JARS AALS—S FERT MORTHWEST CORNER WA basheav. and Thirsy-third-st., at \$179 per foot Terms. 55,500 cash. Defining on four years' time. Terms. 55,500 cash. Defining or four corner Madison on ALFRED JAMES, SOUTHWEST COTTER Madison on ALFRED JAMES, SOUTHWEST COTTER Madison on the Contract of the Contract of

Clarkets.

I od by State. Helsted. Twenty-state and Thirty-sighth-sta. Pre-reary time. It Morrows. Apply to be owner, ALBERT CRANK, HE MORROWS.

FOR SALE-ON MONTHLY PAYMENTS. AT FIF. ty-Sight-st. Soulevest, and east of Pittsburgh Radiross. ty-fith-st. Boulevisid, and east of Prinsburgh Redress, all document realises and other points. HULBERN NO. 20 LASSILE-STORY AND BASEMENT BRICK LOSSES, feet Michiganows, with furniture if desired to the control of th

or sale corrages near Bills Island av. and Twenty-scouled, on mostly payments price. HENRY WALLER, JR., 50 Washington-to-FOR SALE-MONROS-ST. NRAR LEATHTP.
Frame house, From 10 18117 fast. SWYDER LER, I NIXOR Building, northwase corner Menros and
LNR. I NIXOR Building, northwase corner Menros and
LNSAR-SE.
FOR SALE-DERKEL BOULEVARD-COTTACE
and ion to fore from on the houseward, neveron Union
and Calenced-ava. 8th VIDER & LRE. 1 Nixon Buildting, northwase corner of Mouros and Lakale-sts.
FOR SALE-LANGLEY-AV.—PWO-STORY AND
I basement, stone-front founce, in rooms, near Thirtycornth-oxy. SWYDER & LER. IN Nixon Building, northcast corner Monros and LASalle-sts.

cost corner Monros and LASalla-sta.

FUR SALR—AT A BARGAIN—LOTS ON WEST—
corner, Lesington, Fulk, Taylor, and Compbell-Ar,
Parties wishing to build, no money required down, Might
prints a High to parties it required. Inquire at 188 Sound
Cleark-sta, in band.

[70B SALS — MICHIGAN-AV — 105 FRET OR
I Michigan-ar, by 6 it on Thirty-sithe-st, southwast commer. SAYDER & Ackle 14 Nicon Building,
storthastet corner Mouros and Laballa-sta.

[70R SALE —WE HAVE SIX ACRES ON HARRIsoust, in School Section west of Central Fact; it
must be sold. D. COLE & SOR, 188 West Medison-st.

TO RENT-HOUSES.

TO RENT M. BOANTI. TURNISHED ROOMS BY the day week of month of the Deschotter, Room of Charges reasonable to the right next of

WANTED-PEMALE HELP. WANTED A SMALL NURSE GIRL Of the Walter of the Control of the Cont

MANTED-A CHILL FOR GENERAL HOUSEWOR Novel Chart six.

WANTED-A CHILL FOR GENERAL HOUSEWOR Novel Chart six.

WANTED-AT My WEST MONROEST, A CHILD IN STREET AND WEST MONROEST, A CHILD IN MAN STREET AND WEST MONROEST, A CHILD IN MAN STREET AND WEST MONROEST, A CHILD IN MAN STREET AND WEST MONROEST, WANTED-GENMAN AND NOA FPINAYI COUNTY, at MIC. DURKEN AND MOA FPINAYI COUNTY, at MIC. DURKEN CHILD IN MAN AND MOA FPINAYI COUNTY, at MIC. DURKEN CHILD IN MAN AND MOA FPINAYI COUNTY, at MIC. DURKEN CHILD IN MAN AND MOA FPINAYI COUNTY, at MIC. DURKEN CHILD IN MAN AND MOA FPINAYI COUNTY, at MIC. DURKEN CHILD IN MAN AND MOA FPINAYI COUNTY, at MIC. DURKEN CHILD IN MAN AND MOA FPINAYI COUNTY, at MIC. DURKEN CHILD IN MAN AND MOA FPINAYI COUNTY, at MIC. DURKEN CHILD IN MAN AND MORE THE MIC. MAN AND MAN AND MAN AND MAN AND MORE THE MIC. MAN AND MAN AND MAN AND MAN AND MAN AND MAN AND MAN

Misbellambons.

ANTED—TWO YOUNG LADIUS TO LA flush photographs in tal. No one nonless have some experience in drawing. R. set.

R.F

#### TEMPERANCE.

concerns enders.

DeGeer asid that the preceding speaker lade one mistake—the reporters could not everywhere. The little reporters could not everywhere. The little reporter of the had attempted to get under the floor of a hust failed, and then he made a report of Mrs. Jones and Mrs. Smith said, but they and mything at all. [Applease and laughther the ladice Union League defied reportant that point Mrs. DeGeer devoted a parato The Ladice Union League defied reportant that point Mrs. DeGeer devoted a parato The Triturus reporter, who had given a accurate report, and clairled him as llow-countryman,—a compliment much called by the journalist in question. Mrs. Blow-countryman,—a compliment much called by the journalist in question. Mrs. In General Country and clairled him as llow-countryman,—a compliment much called by the journalist in question. Mrs. In General Country is allowed to other papers. felt sure that The Triturus do her justice. She was confident in the of her cause, and willing to make every se that duty required of her while walking path of duty. [Applease.]

Mr. VAND

LANGEN COUNTRIE.

Frecial Dissolete to the Chemes Pribant
Langen Allen and Mason, Ingham

Gounty; Williamston and Mason, Ingham

ELSEWHERE.

OHIO.

CLEVELAND, O., Maich 22.—In most of the churches of this city to-day, the ministers preached upon the subject of Temperance, and almost unanimously favored the continuance of the crusade against the saloons. The congregations were unusually large. Last evening, about fits of the most prominent citzens held a meeting for the purpose of seeing if anything gould be done in the way of co-operation, and possibly forming an organization for the protection of the ladies in the present temperance movement, but more particularly for the purpose of maintaining, law and order, if it could be done in some way that would show the public sentiment. The insults offered the ladies were strongly condemned, and the belief expressed

counts of the rise and progress of the temperance movement, and forcibly deed to no the sasioful seliminate and crime arising from the use of alcoholic siliminates it had been the set of alcoholic siliminates it had been the set of the sons of this land became a victim to rum. It might not be his son or the son of any one present here, but it was someobody's son and the evil was undeviable. It was and to contemplate the demonstration resulting from the debanchery of the money persons who were conquered by addiction to strong drinks. He pronounced a panery is upon the Good Templars, and sturiegly aluded to the Othor crusaders, who were in the front raula, seeking to redeem the young meet of Americs from the horrible fate with which they were threatened by intorication. The movement was the greatest ever undertaken in this land, and all the States were becoming aroused to the gravity of the situation.

The franchises had been placed in their hands, and the noolest use they could make of it was to combut the salcous and their pairons. They should not continue to vote for men who allowed people who sold intoxicating liquors license to pursue their gromminous trains. The men who hope the sold that lay in their power, religiously socially, and politically, to defeat the legions of Batan in the City of Chicago.

Mrs. DeGeercalled upon the Daughter of Temperance who promises were responsible for all the excess that had occurred, for all the murders that hay in their power, religiously socially, and politically, to defeat the legions of Batan in the City of Chicago.

Mrs. DeGeercalled upon the Daughter of Temperance who promises to give them the "Rumselings will be held at different churches throughter's Board," to come forward and fulful her pleades.

The aforesaid lady started to come down from the gallery, which, considering the crowd, was somewhat tedious process, so Mrs. DeGeercalled on another Daughter of Temperance to make the conting the crowd was somewhat tedious process, so Mrs. DeGeercalled on another Daughte

WISCONSIN.

AT RICTURE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribens.

RACINE, Wis., March 22.—There was a grand mass-meeting on Friday night, at the Methodist Episcopal Church, under tee direction of the Women's Temperance Union. The house was crowded to its utmost capacity, and many went away mable to find places even to stand. Mrs. Joseph Rowley presided. A great deal of enthusiasm was manifested in the meeting by frequent applance during the speeches of Col. McNayn, Prof. Wood, Mrs. Capt. Knapp, Mrs. J. B. Lunor, and Charles E. Dyer, Esq. High ground was taken by all the speakers in favor of total abstinence and the women's temperance movement. About 200 now have curolled themselves in the Union. Two druggists signed the pledge to-day—Jones & Lewis and Workman Bros.

pledge to-day—Jones & Lewis and Workman Bros.

Michaeles, Wis., March 22.—The praying-crusade was mangarated in Ripon last week. A party of women visited the saloon kept by Hill Bros. yesterday, and asked the proprietors to quit business. They refused, but offered to sell the stock and give bonds not to resume the traffic in that cky. This was taken under advisement. The ladies remained an hour or more, singing and praying; then they went to another saloon, kept by one De Vore, and praved for some time without result. It is believed the movement will spread in that part of the State.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribusa.

Michaeles, March 22.—Dispatches to-night from Ripon, Berlin, and Wautoms indicate that the women's crusade at those places has taken deep root. At the former place, the ladies are far better organized than had been supposed here. They derive additional strength in this State from the fact that the spring elections are near, and any interference with them would assily precipitate a war between the beer and no-beer parties, the latter of whom have suffered the former to have their own way hitherto for want of some rallying cry.

MICHIGAR.

IN GENERAL.

Lavend, Hich, March 21.—The temperance

Correspondence of the Chicago Tribuns.

Oswaco, Ill., March 21.—The temperance movement is recovering from the apathy into which is had fallen. Several veterans, who had retired from active duty, have re-enlisted, and a muncer of raw recruits.—some of them just budding into womanhood,—have been added to the muster-roll; while it must be admitted that some who entered into the coutest with zeal at the outest, have now become only lukewarm adherents. A word of praise cannot be more fitly bestowed than upon Mrs. Smith, the projector of the movement, for her heroic exertions to keep alive the flagging interest in the cause, and for her skillful leadership of the command. But for her at the helm, the organization would probably have gone to pieces on the rocks of dissension and strife. Even she has not been able to keep the ranks entirely free from the element of discord. Not a day has passed, of sunshine or storm, since the opening of the crussde, but she has left the ease of her luxurious home, and braved the sneers and jeers of curious crowds, to implore at the Throne of Grace for Divine interposition to banish the curse of intemperance from her town. This brave woman declares her intention, if life and health are vouchsafed her, to battle with the enemy until he is utterly routed.

WASHINGTON.

WEEK OF PLAYER.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 21.—The Rev. George A. Hall, General Secretary of the Young Men's Christian Association, and Mrs. William Stickney, President of the Women's Christian Association call on the people of Washington to observe the coming week as a week of special prayer for the blessing of God upon all legitimate efforts for the suppression of Intemperance. Public exercises will be held in Lincoln Hall throughout the week, and be conducted by clerymen of the various Prottestant denominations.

NEW YORK.

DR. 4. 6. ROLLAND TO ARGINISHOP FUNCHIAL.

NEW YORK, March 21.—Dr. J. G. Holland has published a roply to the recent circular of Archbishop Purcell on the present temperance movement among the women. He says: "What, in God's dear name, was there left them to do but just what they are doing, and what you condemn? The whole business has been left to God and the women, and the latter are praying in the churches and in the streets, and pushing outheir divine and peaceful crussed, because the mean of America Lawe failed to do their duty. Small a Christian man, in high station or low, lift his voice against them?" The Scripture quotations of the Archbishop are answered by other quotations, and with the remark that when no account is taken of the circumstances under which each separate passage was written, it is easy to smatain almost any proposition by it. In the concluding paragraph of his reply, Dr. Holland says to the Archbishop: "I tremble to think of the stumbling-block which you in your circular have placed before the tempted and deceived. There is not a whisky-seller in the country who does not approve of it, and feel easier in his business for it. There is no clergyman who indulges in wine to the destruction of his influence as a temperance man who does not see in it his justification. There is no voung man, just beginning a course of dissipation, who does not fine his downward steps the easiest for it. All those who respect and revere the temperate practices of your life, are grieved by it. You have made a mistake which you can hardly rectify in a lifetime. You have given strength to the forces organized against the national purity and morality." NEW YORK,

endance, and much entitusiasm was evinced, addresses were delivered by A. T. McMullen, drs. Lawrence, Mrs. Smith, and others. At the leventeenth Street Methodist Church a temperance praver-meeting was held under the aussess of the paster, the Rev. William H. Boule, and at the Forsyth Street Methodist Church

PENNSYLVANIA.

AT MAPON CITT AND DECORAR.

Special Dispatch to The Change Pribuse,
McGinnoon, Ia., March 22.—Twenty-seven saloon-keepers were arraigned before the District
Court of Cerro Gordo County, at Mason City, to
answer for the violation of the Liquor law last
week. Whisky-venders of Decorah received notice from the ladies to close by Monday next, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

CALIFORNIA.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., March 21.—The Gov-rnor has approved the Local Option Liquor The grocers of this city are organizing to op-

parts, such as Rungpore, which Sir Richard
Temple is about to visit, but on the whole, my
present impression is that the difficulties of supply, transport, and local organization, although
very great, have been, or will be, overcome.

"Great difficulty from distinction of people
to apply for relief; therefore, although stringent
tests will be carefully avoided in the worst distrits, and every means taken to supply the people with a population so bumne ons, and scattered
over an area so large and difficult of access,
district, and every means taken to supply the people with a population so bumne ons, and scattered
over an area so large and difficult of access,
in a cases of starvation may not occur.

"Estimated famine expenditure to the end of
February rather over £2,500,000."

Bubscriptions from private sources are flowing
in rapidly. The Indian Government have advanced £3,000,000 sterling. A subscription at
Calcutta has already reached £100,000, which is
as much as England sent to Chicago, and all the
principal cities in the United Kingdom, except
Manchester, Birmingham, and Laverpool, they
say, are doing a grest deal.

The gratitude of the native Indians for what
the Government has done for them is warmly
expressed. They are deep in wonder and thankfulness at the kindness of the "great Sarkar"
and the "good Empress Queen of India," and
regard the action of the Government as such as
"no King before them ever did." While acknowledging the magnitude of the calamity,
there is, therefore, much reacon for hope.

Assessment of Rantway Property in

serving to show the correctness of the general deductions.

Mr. Beck, who has been all his life a horse-jockey, insists that in the majority of cases the complaint is sumply a very bad cold, owing to be sudden and great change in the weather, from an open and mild winter to the intense cold of last week. He holds that chest-spotectors could be rendered available, though others differ altogether from this opinion.

In all cases, so far, the hidneys have been affected and the ioins have been constricted; there has been a strinking of the lower parts and an inclination on the part of the animal to ile down. Nitre and saltpetro have been given in all cases with advantage.

The real nature of the disease still remains, if not absolutely a mystary, at least decidedly an unsettled point, and its nature seems to be equally uncertain. Some say that the worst is over, while others, equally experienced, aftern that the worst is yet to come, and that the new disease is yet destined to become as widespread, if not as destructive, as the epizootic.

LOCAL ITEMS.

The fast train on the Burlington & Quincy Railroad, which left here at 10 o'clock yesterday morning, ran over a cow near Malden Station. All the cars except the baggage and express were thrown off the track, and Mr. J. M. Lewis, a passenger, had both legs badly huit.

About half-past 3 yesterday afternoon fire was discovered in the unoccupied frame building 289 Wabash avenue, formerly occupied as a carpenter shop. The fire was soon extinguished, causing a loss that was only nominal.

ter shop. The fire was soon extinguished, causing a loss that was only nominal.

George Sanders stole an opera-glass from a gentleman in the Lewis House, on Canal street, and was making off with it, when he was arrested and locked up in the Madison Street Station.

Charles Hutchins was arrested by Detective Flynn for larceny as balles. He was an agent for one Joseph Unrah, and stole, as the latter claims, about \$300 from him. Hutchins will be examined by Justice Scully this morning.

Hiram Jergens, who resides at No. 602 Throop street, has mysterionaly disappeared, and no trace of him can be found. He is a German, about 27 years old, and stands 6 feet 2 in height. Any information concerning him can be left at the Central Station.

The slarm of fire from Box 45, about 11 last.

The slarm of fire from Box 45, about 11 last evening, was occasioned by the discovery of fire in Davidson's paint shop, 770 State street. The building is a two-story oue, and is occupied in the upper part as a residence by Davidson and family. The fire spread to the adjoining saloon of Timothy Cummings 768 State street, and burnt the building somewhat before it was subdued. The latter's loss is about \$500; no insurance. Davidson's loss is \$600, insured for \$6,000.

The alarm of fire from Box 375 at 4 p. m. yesterday was caused by a chimney burning out at No. 41 Canapport avenue.

SUNDAY'S NEWS

the Francisco of the hold at his late continue touch Paoria street, on Wednesday, March E, both Paoria street, on the family are invited touch the facility are invited touch the facility are invited touch the facility as invited touch the facility of Rose Hill Generator. SOOTHING SYRUP.

has been used for thir years with news-falli success by millions of me there for their children in relieves the child fro pain, cares dysentery as distribute, griping in the bowels, and wind only SYRUP tees to gots banded and the particular CHILDREN TEETHING. By giving health to child, it rests the moti

AUCTION SALES. By GEO. P. GORE & CO.,

## DRY GOODS. Great Auction Sale on Tuesday, March 24, at 9 1-2 a. m.

Dress Goods, Notions, White Goods, Honory and Adrewson.
Fine line of Hats and Caps, Wool and Strew Goods, in Men's, Bow's and Ladies' Wear.
Gente' Eurainbing Goods, Starts, Thea, &c. Embroderies, Rufflings, Laces, Goods, Hdkfa., Naphins, Bosons, &c.
Another elegant invoice of Linen Goods, Hdkfa., Naphins, Bosons, &c.
10 Cases Asibum Ginghame; also, Cambrios, Wigans, &c.
Hardware, Silver-plated Goods, Tinware, &c.
30 Holls Ingrain and Venetian Corpets, as II e'clock,
CEC. P. CORE & CO.

GRO. P. GORE & CO., Boots, Shoes & Slippers

By ELISON, POMEROY & CO. 388 Chicago-av.

Tuesday Morning, March 24

Entire Coutents of Dwelling House 388 Chi-cago-av. (opposite Water-Works).

LARGE AND ATTRACTIVE SALE OF ELEGANT

EMBROIDERED TABLE COVERS WEDNESDAY MORNING, MARCH 25.

BLISON, POMEROY & CO.,

CLOTHING. HATS, CAPS, &c.,

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 25, AT 9 1-2 O'CLOCK A large stock of seasonable Ready-Made Clothing for Men's and Boys' Wear. Also a full line of Hats and Cape, ELISON, POMEROY & CO., Anethonous.

812 Michigan-av. Thursday Morning, March 26, at 10 ctest.

ENTIRE FURNITURE OF Private Residence 812 Michigan-av. Parlor Furniture, Elegant Pier Glass, Rich Brussels Carpets, Marble-Top Chamber Sets, Dining-Room Furniture, Kitchen Furniture, Stoves, &c., &c.

BANKRUPT SALE At Auction.

THURSDAY, MARCH 26, AT P. M.

At Brick Yard cor. Ullman and Columbia-sts. Cut of Thirty-third-st. and South Branch of Chicago Ru-Two Brick Machines, four Pits, Sh-Buildings, Carts, Harness, Yard Impro-

Store 116 Clark-st. AT AUCTION,

Saturday Morning, March 28, AT 10 O'CLOCK.

By WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., NO. 108 MADISON-ST., (Bayess Dearborn and Clark.)

PEREMPTORY SALE Improved and Unimproved Property. Monday, March 23, at 10 1-2 o'clock, BUTTERS AUCTION BOOM, IS MADISON-IN

51 RESIDENCE LOTS, Located in Block 77, Morgan Park, in Washington Heights, two Blocks south of Morgan Street Depot, on Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Ratiroad. Turns as sais. Profiting south on Rossuth-St., corner Purished, being Loss Q and G, Blook 1.

Preoring sorth on Kossuth-et., being Lots 2 and 2, Block a.

Preoring sorth on Kossuth-et., being Lots 2 and 2, Block are in Seo. 25, Town 25, between Test., and Twenty-sixth-ets., Westworth and Sewant-ty-fifth and Twenty-sixth-ets., westworth and Sewant-Two-story and basement Bones, and Lot, id Walvist.

Two-story and basement Bones, and Lot, id Walvist. Boots, Shoes, Gaiters & Slippers,

DRY GOODS, WOOLENS, CLOTHING,
LINENS, NOTIONS, &c.,
THURSDAY, March 21, at 915 o'clock a. m., as no new

BUYERS OF

OPEN & TOP BUGGIES,
Demiccrats, and Harness,
Will have edered to them, of Austion, or THESDAY,
March 24, at 18 a. us., a LAEGE and EXTRA GOOD
Lot of WORK.

CALL AND LOOK AT IT.
GEO. P. GORE & CO.,
Washer Villaghay.

Of well-known and highly-esteemed brands,
will be offered at Auction on THESDAY,
March 24, at 11 a. m. These are of the stock
of a heavy importer, who is OBLIGED TO
SELLE. Dealers will find it a rare opportunity to stock up.

GEO. P. GORE & CO.,

BY HORGES, March 24, at 19 o'clock a m., at and the stock of a heavy importer, who is OBLIGED TO
SELLE. Dealers will find it a rare opportunity to stock up.

GEO. P. GORE & CO.,

BY HODGES & CO.,

BY HODGES & CO.,

84 & 86 Sta

assortment of ev sirable style

AT POPULAR

JUST RECEI

MOHAI LOWPR REAL ESTA

IN TAYLOR'S A

Vernon Park, Nos. 37 W. J. ONAHAN, 1 HIGHLAND

Highland Par

LAKE NAVI GOODRI

Bide - Wheel Ste Propeller Lines on herestoften to all puri pheres of Lake Michigan, and to the special distance of the Month of the Story Of Aless, a Tri-Worship Line from Of a leaflington and Manisase. Life assembled up since here received force Porce, and the Gental Have ingles, and Manister. John to your will be published of a growth.

T. G. BU LACES, TRIMB CLOSING-OU SO Cents on the

34 Washington-st. EXTRA LADI Great Ad Pive New Stars! The invi

G. MENDI

W. C. WAT \$1. Brown's Building and south and the province and supplied to the parties of th GRANITE MO

Chicago Artifici 306-314 North Marks DENTIL

THE PARTY